"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; winds becoming northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

[illegible] wheat, No. 2 red, $1.07¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅛c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday discussed the Alaskan Homestead and Right of Way bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Elkins of West Virginia attacked the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he said was ruining American roads by its rate cutting and general competition. The House spent the day considering the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Pope Leo XIII. held a reception in Rome on the twentieth anniversary of his coronation. The first section of the first paragraph of the German Naval bill has been adopted by the committee of the Reichstag. The cruiser Australia at Portsmouth, England, was set on fire by two seamen, who were playing with a fuse in the shell room. The bounty-giving powers are said to be anxious to abolish them or accept countervailing duties as an alternative. A. Barclay Walker is to have another yacht built, to be known as the Ailsa. Emperor William also is having a racing yacht built quietly at Southampton. England is negotiating with Russia and Germany to embody the agreement regarding China in a convention.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The new torpedo boat Talbot made 22 knots an hour during her trial trip at Bristol, R. I., yesterday.

Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State, lectured at Harvard on the international isolation of the United States.

The Paris of the American Line and the Trinidad were in collision in the lower bay yesterday. Both vessels continued on their voyages.

Officer Moore of Brooklyn carried an Italian who had drunk ammonia for whisky twelve blocks to a drug store, gave him an emetic, and saved his life.

The brig Mistletoe, from St. John's, N. F., Feb. 14, for Bahia, had a hole stove in her bow in an ice floe. She was abandoned and set on fire by the crew when the steamer Kensington came along and took them to Philadelphia.

Le Roy Edwards, twenty-one years old, and Bessie Parsons, eighteen years old, eloped from East Hampton, L. I., behind a fast pacer. They were chased by the bride's brother-in-law, who is a constable, and he caught up with them just in time to see the minister kiss the bride after tying the knot.

Page 2.

Gov. Jones has prohibited the fight between McCoy and Burley, which was to have taken place to-night at Hot Springs.

Superintendent Kilburn sent a report to the Legislature on the mortgage loan and investment corporations authorized to do business in the State.

Page 3.

The Court of Appeals at Albany heard arguments in the coal trust case.

An old Indian doctor and a little girl have been found hanging from trees near Morgantown, N. C.

Gov. Black yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be Superintendent of State Prisons.

James Farnam, a policeman, was shot by a supposed burglar at Bridgeport, Conn., early yesterday morning, and is in a critical condition.

May wheat closed at $1.06⅜ in Chicago, after touching $1.07. The July option reached [illegible], and closed at 91. Leiter was credited with some July sales.

The Democrats gained thirty-four Supervisors in the eighteen counties where elections were held on Tuesday and the Republicans gained three Supervisors.

The Ellsworth Newspaper bill is expected to come up for its final reading in the Senate to-day. It is said that it will certainly pass both houses, and that the Governor will sign it.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to the Senate yesterday his first veto of a New York City bill that has passed that body. It was by Senator Page, and released the Shearith Israel Institution from taxes and assessments levied for Croton water.

A committee composed of Democratic Senators and Assemblymen yesterday issued a pronunciamento to the public, in which the party pledges itself to work for the reforms already outlined, and to oppose final adjournment of the Legislature until the attitude of the Republican majority toward the measures proposed is clearly shown.

A motion made in the State Senate yesterday by Senator Brush, to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of his bill to repeal the act creating a special jury list for New York City was lost. Mr. Palmer's bill regulating petitions for independent nominations was modified in the Assembly by the adoption of an amendment striking out the provision compelling electors to swear that they intend voting as they sign. A number of bills of local interest were introduced in the Legislature and reported by committees.

Page 4.

Company B won the Abeel Trophy at the Seventh Regiment shoot, with a score of 624.

The Manhattan Chess Club has issued a challenge on behalf of the Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton players, to Oxford and Cambridge universities, for a match by cable to be played during the Easter vacation.

President Alfred De Cordova of the Driving Club of New York announced that the committee appointed to examine sites for their new track will soon make a report, and that the ground will soon be purchased.

The Allgemeiner Allster Club of Hamburg, Germany, has invited the Yale University Boat Club to take part in the regatta to be held at Hamburg in July, but Capt. Whitney says that owing to arrangements already made, the invitation cannot be accepted.

Page 5.

Marine insurance men at Puget Sound ports have decided to advance the rates on all vessels bound for Alaska.

A young man named George Fox gave himself up to the Chicago police yesterday. He said he is wanted in New York for larceny.

A social purity campaign, started in Oskaloosa, Iowa, has resulted in forty-seven indictments being found against citizens by the Grand Jury, and the suspension of the County Attorney.

Two flathouses belonging to Mrs. Margaret Kuhles of Brooklyn were totally destroyed. She and her daughter had a narrow escape from burning to death, and Mrs. Kuhles fell and was injured. A large sum of money was scattered in her apartments by streams of water.

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of strikers at Lattimer was resumed at Wilkesbarre yesterday. Martin's cross-examination was concluded. Three deputies gave details of the shooting and the Sheriff's rescue from the mob, who were trying to kill him, was described.

A mass meeting at Cooper Union last night adopted a resolution protesting against the Lodge Immigration bill. Speeches were made by Bourke Cockran, Congressman Mahany, and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and letters from Carl Schurz, John De Witt Warner, and William Lloyd Garrison were read.

Page 7.

John Wild, the actor, died yesterday at his home, at Burden Lake, N. Y.

Dr. J. E. Strachan, who was struck by a cable car while rescuing a woman and a child from probable death, died Tuesday as a result of his injuries. The funeral will take place to-day.

George S. Bell, President of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx, was arraigned on a charge of perjury in the Centre Street Police Court, and was released in $1,000 bail.

Page 10.

[illegible] stock of laces seized by Secret Service Agent Phillipson from Thomas [illegible] was found on superficial examination [illegible] valuable, and the Collector [illegible] decided to hold them until they are appraised by special experts.

Page 12.

More of La Champagne's passengers reached here yesterday from Halifax.

Charles Keidel has sold his interest in William Knabe & Co., the piano manufacturing concern, for about $500,000.

Isaac Berkner may have to pay $50 for having in his possession an old milk can worth 5 cents, which a dealer gave him many years ago.

Christian Evansen, carpenter of the steamer Concho, was held by Commissioner Shields on a charge of stealing 1,000 Mexican silver dollars.

Members of the Merchants' Association are responding liberally with contributions for a fund to fight for New York's interests as a purchasing centre.

Controller Coler gave out a statement yesterday containing his explanation of the reasons why the payment of school teachers' salaries had been delayed.

Young people of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City indulged in a cake walk in the church as the closing feature of an entertainment there on Tuesday night.

Many parents of the west side are alarmed over an epidemic of scarlet fever and whooping cough, and the Kindergarten of St. Agnes's Chapel is almost suspended on this account.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday, an opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen was read, defining the duties and powers of Borough Presidents and local boards.

In the trial of Capt. O. M. Carter yesterday the handwriting expert, D. N. Carvalho, testified that he believed the signatures to a number of bills and other documents in the case had been forged by Capt. Carter's private secretary.

Mrs. Agnes E. Burns, a school teacher, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court against her sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Mullin, for the recovery of $10,895.48, which she alleges she advanced to her father to pay off the incumbrances on his property, and which she has never received back.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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RAN AWAY WITH HIS BRIDE.

An East Hampton Young Man, Behind a Fast Pacer, Escapes a Pursuing Constable.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., March 2.—There was an elopement from this place on Sunday night and the fact became known today. The elopers were Le Roy Edwards and Miss Bessie Parsons. Edwards is twenty-one and his bride three years younger. Both are of well-to-do parents.

For some reason the Parsons family did not favor the young man, but the Edwards family was not averse to Miss Parsons. Sunday night, while most people in the village were at church, Edwards borrowed his father's fast pacer. He did not say what he wanted it for, but it was supposed by his father he was going to take Miss Parsons for a drive. He was.

Edwards drove to the Parsons house and was joined by Miss Parsons. Mrs. Parsons saw them go and suspected what was up. She sent word to Frank C. Cortwright, her son-in-law, and dispatched him after the young people. Cortwright went in a dual capacity—as a relative of Miss Parsons and as constable. Cortwright had a fast horse, but the elopers had the advantage of a start and had the best horse of this part of the island.

Edwards had made his preparations beforehand and had engaged a minister to call at the home of his grandfather at Bridgehampton. The minister was waiting at the house, although assured by Edwards's grandparents that they did not expect the young man that night. Finally, the foam-covered pacer arrived with the young man and Miss Parsons. A few minutes later Mr. Cortwright reached the house, but it was just in time to see the minister kiss the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards returned here to-day and are now at the Edwards home.

OVER 100 PERISH IN PERSIA.

Worst Weather in the Northern Part Known in a Quarter of a Century.

ODESSA, March 2.—Terrific weather is reported from Northern Persia—the worst known in a quarter of a century.

The high road from Resht, on the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, is impassable from snow drifts. More than 100 people have perished and many others are missing.

TORPEDO BOAT TALBOT TRIED.

Made 22 Knots an Hour Over the 7-Knot Course at Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL, R. I., March 2.—The first builders' trial of the new United States torpedo boat Talbot was made this morning over the seven-knot course. The trial was in every way a success, and it was announced at the close that the boat made the record of 22 knots an hour.

The official board of inspection and survey which came from Washington to superintend the trial is made up as follows: Capt. Frederick Rogers, President; Commanders W. H. Brownson and W. H. Emory, Chief Engineer C. R. Roelker, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom. Lieut. Sargent acted as recorder for the board.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An extensive area of high pressure covers the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain districts. It is generally cloudy in the region east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest. The weather is clear on the Central and Southern Rocky Mountain Slopes. Showers have fallen along the Gulf Coast and in the South Atlantic States, and light snow in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Gulf States and has risen in Florida and the South Atlantic States. The weather will probably clear this morning in all Eastern districts except New England and the extreme South Atlantic Coast. It will be colder on the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	37	32	31
6 A. M.	38	30	31
9 A. M.	37	31	36
12 M.	43	38	45
4 P. M.	49	38	43
6 P. M.	46	34	40
9 P. M.	42	32	38
12 P. M.	38	32	38

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37¾
Weather Bureau	32¾
Corresponding date 1897	41
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees, at 12 noon; the minimum was 27 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 57 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

Poland Water Is Standard for Purity and medicinal power. Received daily from Maine's famous spring. Circulars (gratis.) N. Y. Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

A Universal Favorite.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand—thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

OLNEY TALKS AT HARVARD

Says Washington's Rule of Isolation Has Outlived Its Usefulness and Been Exceeded.

PATRIOTISM DUE TO THE RACE

England and the United States Should Use Their Great Influence for the Betterment of the Whole of Humanity.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 2.—The second lecture in the series being given during the present year at Harvard on "Civic Duties and Reforms" was delivered in Sanders Theatre this evening by Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State. His subject was "The International Isolation of the United States." In the course of his address he said:

"The civic duties with which this course deals are very varied. I shall limit myself to the National aspect of civic duty, speaking from my own experiences in National affairs. To be sure, foreign affairs have to be managed by constituted officers, but there is nothing about them which does not merit the careful study of every citizen. When affairs of foreign policy are concerned, the citizen's vote is much less potent than public opinion. An example of this was seen in the Venezuelan incident. A large mass of public opinion was behind the Government, though dimly understanding the circumstances. A smaller part opposed the Government policy, and even after England's recognition of our right, attributed the result to England's pusillanimity.

"What I mean by international isolation is this: The United States is one of the great nations of the world, yet it does not accept all the responsibilities of that position. Allied to this question is that of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington's Meaning Exceeded.

"The rule of international isolation of the United States was originally expressed in the farewell address of Washington. It could not have been more faithfully observed if it had been a part of the Constitution. But we have extended it beyond its original intent. Now, what is it that Washington enjoined us not to do? It was that we should not permanently ally ourselves with any European power, nor enter into alliances on this side. What we are to avoid are the ordinary vicissitudes of European politics. This does not mean that the United States must not protect its citizens and commercial life. But suppose that American missionaries are injured. Then if only by alliance we can get reparation we are bound to make that alliance. Doubtless we could not assert some just rights against all Europe, but if by an alliance we could assert those rights we should be bound to do so. Take, for example, the international conference on Africa held in Berlin some time ago. The United States was invited to send a representative and did so. The then Minister to Germany was our representative, and he was largely responsible for the declaration of that conference. Yet his name could not be signed to the document with the names of the other foreign representatives.

"The whole theory of Washington's rule of isolation was that the country should have time to grow, and until it was grown that we should not be disturbed by foreign entanglements. But at that time three great foreign countries had possessions on this Continent. Now conditions have changed. Washington never intended that his rule of isolation should be maintained when the country was in its maturity. The time is past when we should hold aloof from the councils of the nations.

"But if we should retain the Washington rule we should not have to expose ourselves to needless hazards. We should still be governed by principles of international law. It is a misfortune to be governed by a rule of action that has outlived its usefulness to apply to our set of conditions, a rule that was meant for an entirely different set of conditions. But even Washington's rule of isolation was limited to politics. It did not apply to commerce. Nevertheless the evils of the protective system were largely due to the influence of that rule.

Commercal Development Checked.

"Political isolation may not be inconsistent with commercial freedom, where a country is weak and small. But when a country becomes a great power, covering a vast continent, political isolation is sure to be a serious impediment to commercial development. The two evils go together. The result is such an inconsistency as is illustrated by our position in the Berlin Conference, when we accepted with alacrity the privileges of the declaration, while we firmly declined to take any responsibility for it. If we stand without a friend in the world it is because of this attitude. The evils incident to the political and commercial isolation are further illustrated in our extravagant protection of both capital and labor, as shown in the subsidizing of our farmers and the exclusion of immigrants. The decay of our shipping is another illustration.

"And now, when our shipbuilding trade has gone as a result of this policy, our shipping is crushed by restrictions which forbid registry of foreign-built ships. The fact is that in all our protective restriction legislation we are on the wrong track. This country should recognize the changed conditions and accept its present situation with all its burdens and all its advantages. The mission of this country, while looking after its own interests, is to further the cause of civilization throughout the world.

"There is no doubt with what nations we should co-operate. England, our most formidable rival, is our most natural friend. There is such a thing as patriotism for race as well as for country. Nothing less can be expected from the community of interests of Great Britain and the United States, than that both shall use their great influence, not only for their common advancement, but for the betterment of the whole human race. Though sometimes we may have such quarrels as only relatives and intimate neighbors indulge in, yet it may be said that the near future will see in our closer friendship a power for good that will be felt by all mankind."

MANY BREWERIES COMBINE.

All but One in Cleveland and One in Sandusky United.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—The transaction by which all the breweries in Cleveland except one, thirteen in number, and one of Sandusky, pass into the hands of a syndicate of Eastern capitalists, has been completed, with the exception of transferring the necessary papers. The new company has been incorporated as the Cleveland Brewing and Malting Company, and is said to have a capital of $10,000,000.

HARD RUBBER COMBINATION.

AKRON, Ohio, March 2.—A combination for the purpose of regulating prices has been formed by the three largest hard rubber manufacturers in the country, which are to be consolidated into one concern. They are the Goodyear Company, whose works are located at College Point, N. Y.; the Butler Hard Rubber Company of Butler, N. J., and the Goodrich Company of this city. The concern will be incorporated under the laws of New York, and with a capital stock of $2,500,000. A. D. Schlesinger of the Goodyear Company, William Kirn of the Butler Company, and H. C. Corson of the Goodrich Company are in this city, with full forces to complete the details.

There has been intense competition in the trade for a number of years, and prices have been cut so frequently and so radically that the manufacturers claim there is no longer a profit for them.

Nothing to Equal It.
There is absolutely nothing to equal the luxury and solid comfort of a ride between New York and Chicago on the new "LAKE SHORE LIMITED" of the New York Central-Lake Shore Route. The greatest travelers attest its perfection.—Adv.

RAN A RACE WITH DEATH.

Italian Drank Ammonia for Whisky—Officer Moore Carried Him Twelve Blocks to a Drug Store.

The few residents of the half-built section of East New York, near Norwood Avenue, who braved the snow and sleet and ventured out last night were startled at the sight of a young policeman running at the top of his speed through the deserted streets with his head down to avoid the storm, and with a ragged, lifeless body on his shoulders. The policeman was Walter Moore of the Liberty Avenue Station, and he was running a race with death. The life to be saved was not his own, but that of an Italian workman, and the strange race was run for twelve blocks over slippery pavements, through half-lighted streets and driving sleet.

A number of Italians were working overtime on several new houses which are going up in Norwood Avenue. There had been a rush to finish them, and the workmen were toiling by lantern light. Suddenly one of them, who had been absent for a few moments, rushed, screaming, among his fellows, threw up his hands, fell to the ground, and began to writhe convulsively. The noise attracted Moore, who saw as soon as he glanced at the man's face that he had been poisoned. The excited, gesticulating Italians were utterly helpless. As Moore looked at him, the man became unconscious.

The young policeman pushed the crowd to one side, picked up the man, and slung him on his shoulder. Bending his head to keep the snow out of his eyes, he took a firm hold of the Italian and started on his run. The nearest drug store was Werner's, twelve blocks away.

Moore is young and slender, but strong and powerfully built. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and is said to have been a football player. He made wonderfully good time, weighted down as he was, and, dashing into the drug store, dropped his helpless burden and panted: "Get me some milk and salt and send for a doctor!"

The drug clerks hurriedly obeyed. Moore, without waiting to recover his breath, got some magnesia and prepared an emetic, which he forced down the man's throat. When Surgeon Fitzgibbons of St. Mary's Hospital, arrived, the Italian was sitting up and able to talk. He was weak, but out of danger. He explained that he found a bottle of whisky in the cellar of the building and had drunk some of it. The bottle was afterward found to contain aqua fortis. He was Vincenzo Jutolo of 8 Montauk Avenue.

"You ought to be a doctor," said Surgeon Fitzgibbons.

"What's the matter with my being a policeman?" replied Moore.

THE PARIS IN COLLISION.

She Strikes the Trinidad in the Lower Bay, but Both Vessels Go to Sea.

The American Line steamship Paris, which left her pier shortly after 10 A. M. yesterday, came into collision at 11 o'clock with the steamer Trinidad, bound for Bermuda, at the junction of the main ship and Swash Channels in the lower bay. As both vessels passed on to sea, it is not thought that any one on board either vessel was hurt, although it is known that the rail was carried away from the Trinidad's starboard quarter for a distance of twenty feet and one of her lifeboats was smashed.

Chief Officer Burns of the Morgan Line steamer El Sud, which reached her pier at noon, reported that El Sud was only a short distance away when the accident occurred, but owing to the thick haze the two vessels could not be seen at the time of the collision. When El Sud had passed by the scene, however, he observed on looking back that the Trinidad was aground on the west bank of the main ship channel. Injuries as detailed above were observed, and there seemed to be much excitement on board. The Paris was steaming toward the Hook. If the latter was injured at all it was not observable.

The fact that the two vessels had come together was posted in the Maritime Exchange, but no details were given. The Trinidad passed out within a short time after the accident, and it is thought she had been pulled off the mud by a passing tug. The American Line office had not been notified of any accident to the Paris late yesterday afternoon, and the officials there said that if she had been injured in the least the fact would have been reported.

BRIG MISTLETOE'S CREW SAVED

Her Bow Was Stove by Ice and She Was Set on Fire and Abandoned—The Men Reach Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The British steamer Kensington, Capt. Langwill, London for Philadelphia, arrived here to-day with the crew of the British brig Mistletoe on board. The crew consists of the Captain, R. D. Cave, and seven men.

The Mistletoe left St. John's, N. F., Feb. 14 for Bahia, Brazil, with a cargo of codfish. When two days out the vessel encountered a stiff northeasterly gale and ran into a large ice floe. She was buffeted about for five days by the wind and waves, and on the sixth day the ice stove a hole in her bow. The pumps were brought into use, but on the ninth day she was making water at the rate of six inches an hour. It was then decided to head her for the course of the trans-Atlantic steamers in the hope of being picked up. Every night rockets were sent up in the hope of attracting the attention of a passing vessel. Finally, on Feb. 26, the steamer Kensington was sighted. Signals were displayed and the Kensington stood by while the crew of the Mistletoe lowered a boat and rowed to the Kensington.

Before leaving the sinking vessel Capt. Cave set her on fire.

LOST HIS FINGERS AND TOES.

Terre Haute Man Claims Damages from the Local Electric Light Co.

TERRE HAUTE, March 2.—Charles Burke to-day filed suit against the Terre Haute Electric Light and Power Company, claiming $17,000 damages.

He claims that while he was operating an electrical device at the Theatre Comique the apparatus became overcharged through negligence on the part of the company's employes and he was permanently injured. His fingers and toes have dropped off.

HUNTERS ENTITLED TO GAME.

Court in Orleans County Makes a Farmer Pay for a Dead Fox He Kept.

ROCHESTER, March 2.—Just an ordinary red fox, which ran for its life as any hunted animal would, has stirred up a commotion in Orleans County which has attracted the interest of hunters all through the State. Two or three weeks ago a party of hunters and hounds started a fox in the eastern part of the town of Clarendon, Orleans County, near the Monroe County line. The dogs followed the fox for two or three miles over the hills in full view of the hunters, one of the hounds gaining perceptibly on the fox.

Just as the fox seemed the hound's prey both animals disappeared behind an elevation.

The cessation of the hound's barking convinced the hunters that the fox was killed. When they arrived on the scene, however, they found the game in the possession of a farmer. The farmer admitted that the hound had killed the animal, but refused to give it up. His farm, he argued, had been the stamping ground of hunters and foxes for a number of years, and that day's hunt had been on his land. Possession was nine points of the law. He had the fox and he was going to keep it, and he did, while the hunters raved and swore, and, as a last resort, offered money.

The hunters immediately began suit to recover the value of the fox, and when the case was tried before Justice Lawton of Manning, Orleans County, Saturday, many sportsmen were present. The jury brought in a verdict of $5 and costs for the plaintiff, declaring that to the hunter belongs the game which he or his dogs killed or disabled.

Have music when you want it. Music boxes playing any tune. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av. (22d St.)—Adv.

MAINE MYSTERY UNSOLVED

No Evidence as to Its Cause Has Reached the Government Officials at Washington.

STATEMENT FROM MR. ALGER

He Says the Administration Has Not an Iota of Information on Which to Form a Conclusion or Base a Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Washington Post will to-morrow print the following interview with Secretary of War Alger:

"The statement of Secretary Long that Spain's official participation in the disaster to the Maine had been 'practically eliminated' was merely an expression of personal opinion on his part. It is an injustice to him, as well as to the Administration, to give an official significance to his expression, when he was particular at the time to emphasize the fact that he was speaking simply as an individual.

"In the absence of official facts—and I can repeat what has been said heretofore, that the public is equally as well informed as the Government—no member of the Administration can, of course, make an official declaration touching Spain's responsibility, moral or otherwise.

"There is not an iota of information as to the cause or origin of the explosion upon which the Government can at this time form a conclusion or base a decision. The verdict of the Court of Inquiry on that point must patiently be awaited."

Beyond this Secretary Alger would not be quoted, but he authorized the positive statement that no official information was being withheld from the public, and that the Administration was adhering strictly to the policy adopted by Secretary Long, with the approval of the President at the start—to give the fullest possible publicity to all facts coming officially to the departments bearing upon the loss of the Maine.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Completes Its Work at Key West and Awaiting Orders to Go to Havana.

KEY WEST, March 2.—The naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine apparently completed its labors here to-day, and will probably return to Havana on the Mangrove to-morrow morning.

Ten more enlisted men were examined by the full board this morning, and Commander Forsyth, the first of the witnesses not on the list of the crew of the Maine, was called, and, it is understood, gave testimony regarding the coaling of the battleship at the navy yard here.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the board went out to the barracks, where all the survivors of the Maine were mustered. The men were asked if they had any charges or further statements to make. Not a word came from the ranks, and, after a whispered consultation, the work of the court of inquiry at Key West came to an end.

The stenographers kept busy during the rest of the afternoon and caught up with their notes of the testimony. The proceedings at the barracks lasted about an hour only, and were conducted with great privacy. Judge Advocate Marix, in reply to an inquiry, said that so far as he knew the court has no more work to do at Key West.

The fact is becoming more evident, as the days pass, that any information direct from the members of the United States Court of Inquiry and from those appearing before it is most closely guarded, and that practically no information which has been presented to the court has been disclosed. The restrictions are so severe that the communications between the naval men who have been before the court have been most guarded.

Naval officers at this station who are not connected with the court express the guarded view that very little testimony has yet been heard tending to show that the explosion was the result of a conspiracy, or as to the exact causes of the disaster.

The Mangrove is lying at her dock with steam up; but it is said on good authority that the members of the court are awaiting instructions through Rear Admiral Sicard from Washington as to whether they shall return at once to Havana. Apparently the court has gained little information during the Key West sessions which could help explain the explosion.

Mayor Maloney issued a proclamation to the citizens of Key West to-day asking them to respect Admiral Sicard's wishes to have the funeral of the Maine's victims a private function. He said, however, that when all the heroes had finally been interred some public demonstration might be proper. Commander McCalla has decided to reduce the funeral detail to the smallest possible number, and it is probable that only about twenty men will to-morrow pay the last honors to an unidentified body expected early on the Bache.

Capt. Hanlon of the steamer Mascotte, which arrived from Havana to-night, says that when the vessel left Havana there were no signs of impending riot or of anti-American demonstration. On the contrary, everything was normally quiet.

SPANISH VIEW OF THE DISASTER.

Authorities at Havana Say the Explosion Was Due to Internal Causes.

MADRID, March 2.—The Spanish Government, on Monday, received a report from the Spanish authorities at Havana, saying that the explosion which wrecked the Maine was due to internal causes, and adding that it was believed that the United States experts "will admit this without reservation of any kind."

TUG MERRITT AT HAVANA.

Work on the Wreck Proceeding Steadily—No Bodies Found—Arrivals from This Country.

HAVANA, March 2.—The wrecking tug I. J. Merritt, of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking and Dredging Company, commanded by Capt. D. A. Wolcott, arrived here from New York this morning, and later in the day she moved a barge near the wreck and commenced work. Mr. Fred J. Sharp is here in chage for the company. The Merritt is a powerful boat, but another and bigger tug is expected here shortly. The Right Arm will probably remain so long as she can be useful. The wrecking company expects from now on to keep four expert divers at work.

The divers are working hard upon the wreck. It is feared that many of the dead were blown to pieces, which would account for the failure to find their bodies where expected. This, however, cannot be true of Lieut. Jenkins, and it is hoped his body will be recovered soon.

It is reported that Capt. Sigsbee does not expect to find any of the dead in the zones of the explosion, but he still believes bodies will be recovered from portions of the wreck as the divers remove the débris. The divers are encountering continual difficulties, but it is certain the new tug's additional men and complete apparatus will hasten the work of salvage. The divers are working toward the bow.

The barge brought with the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt is proving of great value in carrying away debris, and in the course of a few days much of the wreck above water will be removed. No bodies were found today, and there was no salvage of any value.

Two Spanish divers were at work about the wreck to-day, and it is understood they will report to the Spanish board appointed to inquire into the causes of the disaster. Capt. Peral is the President of this board.

Nine male passengers arrived here to-day from the United States on board the Mascotte. Among them was Mr. A. Butler Duncan of the Naval Reserve of New York.

SOME HAVANA THEORIES.

Reported that Most of the Naval Officers Believe the Maine Was Destroyed by a Mine.

HAVANA, March 2.—Without adding unnecessarily to the flood of surmise, conjecture, and prophecy concerning the finding of the Court of Inquiry, it is fair to say that, as most of the naval officers here and at Key West incline to the opinion that the court will find the disaster to the Maine was caused by the explosion of a floating submarine mine under the port side of the ship, forward of amidships.

Opinions of those who accept the mine theory differ as to whether this mine was made of high explosives, such as wet and dry guncotton, or ordinary gunpowder, but concur not only as to the existence of mines in the harbor, but also that this one was laid purposely near the buoy where foreign war vessels were directed to moor, and was fired by a flash from an electric battery on shore.

It is regarded by the mine theorists barely possible that the explosion of the mine was the result of the carelessness or ignorance of Spanish officers in charge of the mine station keys, when testing the circuit, but this is not felt to be probable.

They believe it has been settled by the evidence before the court of inquiry that the port side of the hull forward was blown to pieces, and that the only explosion on the Maine, except of isolated cases of fixed ammunition, was that of 2,000 pounds of saluting powder, stored forward, and of which no trace can be found.

These views are gathered from officers who talk with great reserve and only upon the assurance that their identity will not be revealed.

The fact remains that only the members of the Court of Inquiry know all the testimony elicited; and no one is authorized to make public the opinion of members in advance of the final judgment.

The Spanish Investigation.

A good deal of surprise was expressed by Americans here at learning that Spanish divers were to be permitted to make an examination of the Maine, especially as it also was said that American naval officers here would give such divers all consistent facilities and would throw no obstacles in the way of thorough submarine inspection. It was not understood at first, as it came to be later, that the Spanish search was to be entirely independent and that while it was being made the American investigation would proceed under Capt. Sigsbee's supervision.

It is understood here that the Spanish request, made immediately after the disaster, for a joint investigation was refused at Washington, but that after a Cabinet consultation, it was agreed that the Spaniards had a moral and international right to discover the cause of wreck for themselves, if possible. Therefore, permission for an independent examination was granted on the ground, as understood here, that it could not be refused to a friendly power in her own harbor. That the permission was not accorded until after the Court of Inquiry had left Havana and gone to Key West is regarded as significant.

Guesses at the Court's Findings.

Some assert that the court now has no objection to a Spanish inquiry for one of two reasons: Either the court has sufficient evidence already of accident or malice—evidence that cannot be controverted by the Spaniards—or, after a diligent search, the mystery remains as deep as ever and the court does not think the Spanish will reach a conclusion where the Americans have failed.

Of course all this refers principally to inspection of parts of the ship other than the hull. Until the guns, decks, engines, and débris of all kinds have been removed and the mud has been pumped from the hull, it cannot be examined thoroughly by any one. Some good authorities think it will be necessary to build a cofferdam around the wreck.

That any important testimony before the court has found its way to the public is unlikely. Some of the witnesses have told certain correspondents of alleged testimony, but in every case investigation has shown their stories wildly improbable and controverted by known facts or else absolutely irrelevant.

Some of the correspondents have tried to extract information from members of the court or from naval witnesses by putting what were deemed by the questioners clever hypothetical interrogatories. But the questioners were not experts in naval architecture and the questioned were. So the results were unsatisfactory.

Probably the court knew before it left Havana for Key West whether the ten-inch magazine on the starboard forward did or did not explode, but the members gave no sign, and the divers who talk at all contradict each other.

Difficulties Divers Encounter.

Doubtless even the contractors for the removal of the inner débris and the raising of the hull do not fully appreciate the difficulties to be encountered. Certainly the tug Right Arm has been of little value thus far, her Captain not having sufficient authority until Monday to employ the necessary help or to hire the needed lighters.

While criticising the naval divers for their slowness, it must be remembered that theirs is grim, dangerous, and difficult work. In muddy, foul water, through a mass of riven steel, bent iron, shattered gratings, and ladders; over upturned hatches, heaped-up coal, scattered ammunition, guns, chests, machinery, and electric wires, they must make or cut their intricate way. They must exercise great care lest the air tubes be severed by sharp projections. Already many have had bad falls in the uncertain light and difficult passages.

Nothing need be retracted, however, from the former statement that all the haste possible is greatly to be desired. The huge weight of the wreck causes it to sink daily deeper into the soft mud of the harbor, making the task of raising it the more herculean.

While no outsider is allowed on the wreck, the patrol lines are not so rigid as formerly, and the boats of visitors are allowed to sail quite close to the upheaved mass of débris.

Possible Danger to Americans.

The question is frequenetly asked, "Are Americans in danger in Havana?"

The only truthful answer ever given by a well-informed resident or American, official or layman, is, "We think not; we don't know." Of course, Spanish officials who will talk on the subject deprecate any idea of danger; but they are as much in the dark as the rest.

A well-informed Cuban, of high social position, and on good terms with the Government, said:

"Of course, in the low dives and saloons there are constant boasts by irresponsible persons as to what they intend to do to the Americans; but these people are only dangerous in case riotous demonstrations come from other quarters, such, for instance, as the volunteers."

The Red Bank Trolley Built.

RED BANK, N. J., March 2.—The fight between the trolley and the steam railroad begun early yesterday, when the trolley company tried to cross the tracks of the steam road at grade, has been ended. This morning the trolley company put a big gang of men laying tracks, and met no interference on the part of the New York and Long Branch Railroad officials. The completion of the trolley has pleased the residents of Red Bank, because it makes a continuous track from the business section of the village to Long Branch.

Mr. Depew's Reputed Nephew Sued.

FLUSHING, March 2.—Charles Schmitthanna, the builder, of Great Neck, who was tried and acquitted a few weeks ago of having obtained money under false pretenses, has brought a suit for $25,000 damages against G. Paulding Farnham, his accuser. The latter is said to be a nephew of Chauncey M. Depew, and is employed as a chief designer by Tiffany, in New York. He accused the builder of having used two checks, for $58, for different purposes than that for which they were intended.

WASHINGTON IN SUSPENSE

Tranquillity Succeeds the Excitement That Marked the Early Discussions of the Maine Affair.

IT MAY NOT LAST, HOWEVER

Expected that When the President's Plan of Quieting Cuba Is Announced There May Be a Collision with Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Everybody here is commenting upon the tranquillity that has settled down over the army and the navy under the influence exerted by the Administration to suspend discussion of the Maine incident during the inquiry of the naval board that is seeking to learn whether the disaster was caused by an explosion in the Maine or by the work of a submarine mine or torpedo exploded by a foreign foe. Particularly among naval officers is this tranquillity to be observed. Without an order to that effect, every officer who may have theories has abandoned expressing them publicly, and all of the men who were ready, a few days ago, to exchange shore duty for service on board ship have turned their attention to the shore duties to which they are assigned.

Possibility of Trouble Later.

That there are days ahead which may not be so tranquil is feared by those who try to look beyond the Maine incident to ascertain what is to be done in respect to the real question at issue between Spain and the United States.

The feeling of the opposition in Congress was expressed epigrammatically by Representative Dockery, when he said: "We can put this Administration on a war footing, but we cannot make it fight." As for the Republicans in Congress, their repression of feeling and action is not more graceful than that observed in the War and Navy Departments. Senators and Representatives, however, are assisted in restraining their resentment toward Spain and their desire that something should be done to satisfy the public expectation that Spain shall be made aware of the state of American feeling, by the reflection that the Administration, preparing as it unquestionably is, for defense, and perhaps offense, contemplates an unavoidable collision with Spain soon after the Cuban Consular correspondence is given to the House.

It is known here that prominent men, some of them writers for the press, have informed the President that what is called government in Cuba is a mere shell, ready to crumble into dust at the first pressure by an outside power to compel it to act and bring the insurrection to a close. This situation has been unfolded to the President by advisers who say they can see, if the President cannot, that the moment this Government declares that the Spanish plan of depopulation of Cuba must stop, the moment will have arrived when it will no longer be possible for the Administration to restrain action by Congress and hold down the enthusiasm of the army and navy.

The War Preparations.

At the very moment that the Administration is quieting talk about war preparations and the promulgation of theories by naval officers touching the destruction of the Maine, annoyance is manifested in official places because of the opposition that is manifested in Congress to authorizing the enlistment of additional men in the navy and the forming of two additional regiments of artillery to man coast defenses completed and approaching completion.

The Democratic opposition is manifested against any increase of the permanent establishment in time of peace; the Republicans are restrained by the doubt as to the real necessity of indulging in expense for the army and the navy when it is highly desirable that the expenditures of the Government should be kept down to make a good financial showing. It is heard at the Navy Department that if Congress insists that the force of seamen shall not be increased, the course will be adopted of transferring to the fighting vessels the crews now on some of the smaller boats, and of putting the gunboats "in ordinary" till all chance of trouble is over.

Naval officers say that the policy that would compel a resort to such a programme would plainly indicate a very strained condition of foreign relations.

What Cuban Correspondence Shows.

It is believed by State Department people that the Cuban correspondence will not be allowed to go to Congress until the President has matured fully his policy toward Cuba, which, if formed, is still a profound secret known only to the President and Assistant Secretary Day. The correspondence, collected from all the Cuban Consuls and carefully made up, is said to show that the population of Cuba has been reduced from 1,900,000, when the insurrection broke out, to 900,000 at the date of the reports made. It shows, too, it is said, that the starvation, rather than war, that has wrought this destruction has not resulted in any material gain to the Spanish. Spain's authority is asserted over only one-fifth of the island, and Spain's soldiers are starving as are the insurgents they are maintained to watch and harry, and the United States continues to suffer a loss of trade amounting to at least $100,000 a month.

Those who have great confidence in the President say that when the time arrives he will meet the main question without hesitation, and employ, if necessary, all the forces which recently have been made ready to enforce a demand that Spain shall assert its power to control by bringing the war at once to a stop or else abandon the effort to bring peace in its own way and permit it to be arranged by those who are likely to have the hearty co-operation of the distressed population of the island.

ARTILLERY BILL DELAYED.

Without a Special Rule It Will Be Hard to Get It Before the House.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is not at all certain that the Committee on Military Affairs will be able to get the Hawley bill creating two additional regiments of artillery before the House for the present at least.

Mr. Hull, Chairman of the committee, was very anxious to get the bill up last week, and when unanimous consent for its consideration was refused he introduced a resolution setting aside a day for its consideration. This resolution went to the Committee on Rules, but has not yet been acted upon. He has been urging the Committee on Rules to give Friday for the consideration of the bill, but the Speaker has not yet given his consent. Without a special order the bill cannot be considered, as there is a great deal of opposition to the measure on the Democratic side.

Mr. Bailey and Mr. McMillin are both strongly opposed to it, and are working to consolidate the Democratic side in opposition to it. But in this they will not be successful, as a considerable number of Democrats, headed by Mr. McClellan of New York, are warmly supporting it. Nevertheless, unanimous consent for its consideration is out of the question, and the hope of the friends of the bill centres in a special rule.

TO COMMAND THE MIANTONOMOH.

Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson Selected for the Monitor.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A commander for the monitor Miantonomoh, which was ordered into commission yesterday, was selected to-day in the person of Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson, who is at present on waiting orders. Secretary Long says that the Miantonomoh, with the ram Katahdin, will remain in the Delaware for the present at least. With the commissioning of these two vessels there remain only the cruisers [illegible] ships on the Atlantic [illegible] for immediate service, [illegible] should desire to com- [illegible] ships. [illegible], at New York, could be made [illegible] of three or four months, [illegible] Chicago in six months, in case [illegible] orders for their repair were issued. There are a number of good ships on [illegible] Coast, however, whose repair is [illegible], such as the Charleston, the Philadelphia, the Yorktown, and others, and the [illegible] of the construction bureau at the [illegible] Navy Yard have now mounted [illegible] large total of $80,000 per month for [illegible] alone.

It is said in the Navigation Bureau that there is a pressing need of able machinists in the navy, caused by the heretofore unknown fact that every one of the machinists on the Maine lost his life in the explosion. Moreover, all the firemen but one were killed. The bureau has invited enlistments from men who have had naval service before in the engine rooms, and as it is said that a number of these men are now enjoying the three months' period of time between enlistments during which they may come again into the naval service without loss of service record, it is hoped that some of them will come forward to fill the places vacated by the Maine disaster.

LONDON TELEGRAPH AND WAR.

It Exonerates Spain for the Disaster, but Fears Trouble from Cuba.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily Telegraph says editorially this morning:

"No sane American could believe that the Spanish Government had any hand in exploding the Maine, and vindictive damages could only be demanded on the ground that Spain was guilty of connivance, or that the Havana authorities were negligent beyond the border line of criminality.

"Neither of these hypotheses does it seem possible to sustain. While, therefore, it is quite unlikely that war will arise through the Maine disaster, the situation is still far from reassuring in the face of America's projected proposal to purchase Cuba."

RAISING THE MAINE DISCUSSED.

British Designers of the Havana Dock Say It Could Hold the Vessel.

LONDON, March 2.—Commenting upon the letter written by Sir Edward James Reed, formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, which appeared in The Times yesterday, expressing the opinion that the battleship Maine could be refloated for a tithe of her cost, Messrs. Clark & Standfield, the designers of the floating dock recently sent to Havana for the Spanish Government, have written to The Times, saying that the dock is "perfectly capable of dealing with the Maine, even in the waterlogged state it would be in when first raised."

Continuing, Messrs. Clark & Standfield say:

"Lifting the ship, therefore, reduces itself merely to a question of placing collision mats over the rents in the bottom and a temporary timber and canvas bulwark, raised above the decks, sufficient to keep out the water while towing her across the harbor to the place where the dock is moored."

Messrs. Clark & Standfield, and, possibly, Sir Edward Reed, are evidently not aware of the amount of damage done to the Maine, according to the latest information on the subject from Havana.

SPAIN AND CHILE'S WARSHIPS.

Reported Purchase of Three Battleships in England Unconfirmed.

LONDON, March 2.—It is impossible to verify the report that Spain has raised the necessary funds for the purchase of three Chilean warships, which are said to have been on the market for some time past.

The Spanish Government, naturally, will not admit that it has ever lacked the funds to purchase necessary ships, and nothing is known here officially or in shipbuilding circles. The Armstrongs, who are building the three battleships, have heard nothing of the report.

SECRETARY LONG EXPLAINS.

Says Congressman Boutelle is Always Ready to Help the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To remove the impression that had gotten abroad to the effect that the relations between the Navy Department and the House Naval Committee were not harmonious, Secretary Long this afternoon gave out a short statement on the subject. He said:

"Congressman Boutelle has been misunderstood. The Congressman, who is one of the most patriotic men in the world, is always ready to do everything that can be done for the navy.

"In his annual report, the Secretary recommended that 1,500 men be added to the enlisted force on account of the increase in the number of ships. The Naval Committee, of which Mr. Boutelle is Chairman, has already decided to grant this increase in the regular Naval Appropriation bill. Meantime, if there should be any immediate necessity for more men, the same committee and Mr. Boutelle, as its Chairman, are ready to make provision to that effect at once."

LARGE ORDER FOR PROJECTILES.

Secretary Alger Assured that Appropriations Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Ordnance Bureau the placing of a large order for projectiles is the result of talks between Secretary Alger, Senator Hawley of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and representatives of the House Military Committee. It was made clear to the Secretary that it was a certainty that appropriations would be forthcoming, and it was deemed the part of wisdom to make the contract now, as the supplies would not be in hand for some months. There has been considerable correspondence between Secretary Alger and the projectile manufacturers, the Secretary expressing the opinion in these letters that he was not getting the terms that the Government was entitled to at this time.

Senator Hawley suggested that they be asked to come to Washington, and as a result of their visit satisfactory terms were made and the contract closed.

Windward Islands Send a Message.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Sir Julian Pauncefote came to the State Department to-day bearing one of the formal expressions of deep condolence and sympathy with the Government over the loss of the Maine that have come now from every one of the British colonies. This latest message was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1898.—Sir: At the request of Sir Alfred Maloney, Governor of the Windward Islands, I have the honor to convey the heartfelt sympathy of that colony with the Government and people of the United States in the loss sustained through the explosion on board the Maine. JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE."

CONNECTICUT NAVAL AUXILIARY

Over 200 Vessels in a List for Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Commander E. G. Buckland of the Connecticut Naval Reserves, has completed a list of steam and sailing craft in the waters in this State which would form an auxiliary to the regular navy if occasion should require it. Over 200 vessels of all descriptions are included in the list as available for the purpose from this State alone. This port would furnish a number of first-class steamers that could be manned by the reserves and render valuable service to the Government in event of any outbreak.

Commander Buckland has received from the Hartford division a list of the vessels available at Hartford and along the river, and a copy will be forwarded to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt at Washington this week.

RECRUITS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

Sent to Philadelphia for the Warships at League Island.

Several recruits from the receiving ship Vermont were sent to the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia yesterday to help make up the crews for the vessels waiting there to be put into commission. Another detail will be sent to-day.

The recruiting station on the receiving ship is still open, but none but seamen and machinists is being enlisted. The vessels now at the League Island Yard awaiting crews are the commerce destroyers Minneapolis and Columbia, the monitor Miantonomoh, and the ram Katahdin. It is expected that the Katahdin will go on the active list by March 10.

SPANISH NEWSPAPER VIEWS

The Imparcial Says a Hammer Might Destroy Evidences of the Direction of Maine Explosion.

HERALDO SAYS AN ACT OF GOD

El Correo Espanol Says If All the Yankees Should Go to the Bottom Their Love for War and Jingoism Would Go Also.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The Imparcial of yesterday headed its leading article, "The Triumph of Reason," claiming that the generous feeling in the United States is against the idea that the blowing up of the Maine was other than accidental. It pointed out that, apart from the "known chivalrous character of Spaniards," it was in the highest degree unlikely that a Spanish hand would have done so nefarious a deed at the very moment that the Viscaya, "a far more valuable vessel than the Maine," was about to cast anchor off New York, "where reprisals would have been so easy."

Continuing, the Imparcial said:

"All the information that has come to hand, all the known facts, point to the catastrophe originating within and not without the American warship. No torpedo, however large, could have produced under water such a terrific detonation as was heard in Havana. But had a torpedo caused the internal explosion, its noise would have been first heard on board, yet none of the survivors pretend that anything of the kind was heard. Therefore, apart from the almost absolute impossibility of approaching the ship to place a torpedo without attracting the attention of the sentries, and even admitting that the watchfulness on board the Maine, owing to the neglect of the officers, was null, according to our first remarks, such a hypothesis is inadmissible."

The Imparcial of to-day (Feb. 20) calls special attention to the legal phase of the Maine disaster. It says:

"Only the idiotic malice of the jingoes can attribute the catastrophe to Spain. But, supposing it be attributed to some agency foreign to Spain, then the question of civil responsibility will arise; that is to say, the indemnity to be paid for the ship, amounting to some two and a half millions of dollars, plus the amount to be paid to the families of the victims. When dealing with a Yankee and a merchant it is necessary never to lose sight of the Yankee. Let us put aside our chivalrous, or rather Quixotic sentiments in this case. Sentiment will not come into the affair on the other side. On our part, let us remember it is one thing to be gentlemanly and another to be fools."

Dealing, then, with the effects of the explosion on the hull, the Imparcial makes the astounding statement that the evidence of direction may be destroyed by blows from a hammer, and this it is that must be prevented. It proceeds to point out that whereas "want of proper vigilance on the part of the Spanish harbor authorities would bring upon them great discredit," on the other hand the "North American Navy would suffer greatly in its prestige if it were proved that neglect had occurred on board so important a ship."

The Heraldo recently remarked:

"The jingoes make much of what is a pure accident, but that is what might have been expected. But it is useless discussing an action thus affecting our honor. It is clear that the fire came first and the explosion afterward. The papers show that the American people even have a feeling of gratitude for the Spanish sympathy in this catastrophe. Our last word to say in this matter, as a nation of gentlemen before God and man, is that it was an act of God."

El Correo Español of Feb. 17 said:

"It would be impossible to convince those Americans who judge by their own standard of honor that the explosion was accidental. The perfidy and insolence on one hand, and the submissiveness on the other, have placed Spain in a most dangerous position; we do not believe in American sincerity, nor they in our good faith.

"It cannot," the paper adds, "be denied that events have justified this feeling on both sides. For instance, if it were reported that the fine Vizcaya was blown up in the Bay of New York, who would succeed in making Spaniards believe it was an accident, although there was no doubt about it?"

El Globo of Feb. 18, said:

"Against the views of the jingoes may be urged the visit, the solemn visit, of Mr. Woodford to our Minister of Marine to thank him for the conduct of our sailors in Havana. Although the acts of courtesy shown by Spanish sailors are not absolute proof of our nnocence of this crime, they go far to prove we are incapable of so outrageous an act. Furthermore, against jingoism we may urge common sense, and our past history."

In an article headed "Let Us Rejoice," El Correo Español of Feb. 19 congratulates the Spanish Ministers on their improved relations with the United States, resulting from the civilities that have passed between the Cabinets in connection with the loss of the Maine.

As regards the cry "The danger of war is removed," it says:

"It may well be so; the United States admit that they have no more than 25,000 rifles for about the same number of soldiers, and from these rifles must be deducted those sent to the insurgents in Cuba. So altruistic are they that they have, by sending arms to others, remained disarmed themselves. They have nothing left but their ships, but then their ships go to the bottom, and in proportion as they sink they feel less inclination to go to war with us. If they should all go to the bottom then their love for war and jingoism would go to the bottom also. This is the reason why war is removed to a distance. Therefore the Government ought to rejoice that the ships go down. He who rejoices at peace ought to rejoice at the event which brings peace about. Cease, then, your tears, O Ministers. Peace with the Yankees is an accomplished fact, for the ship has drowned them even as the army of Pharaoh was submerged in the waters."

WARSHIPS TO CARRY RELIEF.

The Montgomery Going to Matanzas and the Nashville to Sagua.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Long has decided to send a naval vessel to Cuba at once with forty or fifty tons of provisions for the relief of the suffering reconcentrados. The vessel will go to Matanzas or Sagua La Grande. It is said an emergency exists that makes it necessary to dispatch provisions at once in order to succor the starving. The vessel to be sent will be selected this afternoon.

It was subsequently decided to send two vessels with relief supplies. The Montgomery will take supplies to Matanzas and the Nashville supplies to Sagua la Grande. The vessels will not stop in Cuban waters, but will return immediately after delivering their supplies, which were furnished by the New York Cuban Relief Committee.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday announced that the Munson Line steamer Bergen, leaving for Matanzas and Sagua to-day, will take free of cost 160 cans of milk, 12,000 pounds of bacon, 400 bags of cornmeal, 25 tierces of lard, and 600,000 grains of quinine, to be turned over to the American Consuls and agents of the Red Cross Society at either place and distributed among the reconcentrados.

The committee says large quantities of relief continue to pour into New York from various parts of the country. It now has over 150 tons of such supplies here awaiting shipment.

The Mallory Line will take seventy-five tons free next Saturday to Key West, and the Navy Department will transport the supplies from that point to Matanzas on the cruiser Montgomery.

TROUBLE FOR THE DAUNTLESS.

She May Be Libeled for Concealing Her Name and Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Both the State Department and the Department of Justice have received considerable detailed information relative to the alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless. This is accompanied by the suggestion that the vessel might be libeled under the navigation laws for concealing her name, and under the neutrality laws for carrying war material to the Cubans. The correspondence began on Jan. 17 last, and covers much data of the past record of the Dauntless. It states that in the middle of January last the Dauntless was hovering between Florida and Georgian ports for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the Department of Justice that [illegible] was [illegible] that it would be a wise precaution to place a Deputy United States Marshal or Deputy Collector of Customs on board the ship.

A memorandum recites the basis of suspicion of the Dauntless. It states that in the case of the United States vs. John D. Hart, recently approved by the Court of Appeals, the testimony of one witness was that the Dauntless had painted out her name in order to avoid recognition, while taking supplies for the Cubans from the Island of Navassa to Cuba. The testimony of this witness is given in detail. He says the supplies were first brought from the United States to Navassa on the ship Laura M., where they were transferred to the Dauntless. He says he noticed that the word "Dauntless" appeared on the buckets and axe handles and yawls of the vessel, but the name on the bow was covered with a piece of canvas, and the name on the stern was painted out. For this alleged offense against the navigation laws it is pointed out that the Dauntless has never been prosecuted, and it is claimed to be a continuing offense, for which she is now subject to libel. The memorandum also cites another instance occurring last May, when it is stated that the United States cruiser Marblehead overhauled the Dauntless. Thereupon, it is stated, the Dauntless threw over her cargo, "as witnessed by the officers of the Marblehead." It is also stated that the Dauntless has been known to apply for clearance from Florida ports when she had on board cargoes consigned "to the President of the Cuban Republic." This material, already in the hands of the authorities here, will be supplemented by additional information bearing upon the recent movements of the Dauntless, although it is said that the showing already made suffices for action against the vessel.

GEN. VIDAL DUCASSE DEAD.

Heavy Explosions of Dynamite in the Vicinity of Havana.

HAVANA, March 2.—Gen. Vidal Ducasse, second in command of the insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio, who was wounded in the head during the recent engagement near Candelaria with the Spanish under Col. Bilbas, succumbed to his injuries. His body was buried near Tacotaco, Province of Pinar del Rio. He was cared for during his last hours by Dr. Rubio.

Last night heavy explosions of dynamite were heard near by. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed the dynamite was a portion of that deposited by Gen. Mayia Rodriguez.

SENATOR PROCTOR'S CUBAN VISIT.

He Spends a Day at Matanzas and Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, March 2.—Senator Proctor and his party returned to the city this evening after spending the day at Matanzas, where they were shown every attention by United States Consul Brice. The members of the party expressed the deepest sympathy for the suffering Cubans, of whom they saw many.

About ten or twelve miles out of Havana the train ran slowly, because the insurgents had cut the wires, and Senator Proctor, on his return, was told that there had been a small skirmish not many miles from the line, in which five or six men had been wounded.

Vizcaya's Officers Pay Visits.

HAVANA, March 2.—The officers of the Vizcaya paid ceremonial visits this morning to Admiral Manterola and Capt. Gen. Blanco. Crowds of people view the cruiser from the points of vantage ashore, and those who are permitted to do so go on board.

Spain Reduces the Duty on Corn.

MADRID, March 2.—The Cabinet Council to-day decided to reduce the duty on corn to 6 pesetas per hectolitre, as long as the price exceeds 12½ pesetas.

The Junta Expects Cuba's Freedom.

The Cuban Junta yesterday gave out the statement that it would send out no more filibustering expeditions to Cuba from this country. The reasons given are that Cuban freedom from Spain is looked upon as being assured within the next few weeks, and that the insurgent army is now amply supplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, and medicines to last for many months.

BOY'S HOARD FOR A NEW MAINE.

Dan Wallingford of Indianapolis Sends 48 Cents to Secretary Long.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Ten days ago little Dan Wallingford, aged seven years, son of C. A. Wallingford of this city, took from his savings bank 48 cents, all it contained, and invested it in two-cent stamps and forwarded them to Secretary Long, with the request that the money be used for building a new battleship to replace the Maine. Since the publication of young Wallingford's patriotic expression numerous congratulatory letters from different parts of the country have been received at the Wallingford home.

The last letter to come is a reply from Secretary Long, and is as follows:

"My Dear Little Patriotic Lad: I have your letter and the twenty-four two-cent postage stamps inclosed with it, which you have so generously taken from your spending money and given to your country. There is not so much need for help in building a battleship as there is for the relief of the poor sufferers on the Maine. I have, therefore, given the stamps to Mrs. Edwin Stewart, 1,315 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., who is Treasurer of a society of ladies who are collecting money for the benefit of those sufferers, and I have asked her to send you a letter of acknowledgment. I am sure a little seven-year-old who begins by showing so much interest in his country will grow up to be an honorable and useful citizen."

SOBRAL SAILS FOR HOME.

He Goes to Render Spain Service, Says the Minister of Marine.

Lieutenant Commander Sobral, former Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, sailed yesterday on the French liner La Bretagne, for Havre, on his way to Spain. At his request his name was omitted from the regular passenger list of the steamer. Several friends were on the pier to bid him farewell. In anticipation of his departure the Junta Patriatica Espanola sent a cable dispatch to the Minister of Marine in Madrid, in which the Junta expressed regret at the officer's departure, and appreciation of his valuable services by the Spanish colony here. Yesterday a member of the Junta handed to Lieut. Sobral the Minister's reply. It read as follows:

"I have to thank you for your telegram regarding Lieut. Commander Sobral, whose return to Spain has been ordered that he may render her service."

Shortly after the blowing up of the Maine Lieut. Commander Sobral made a public criticism of the United States Navy. The Spanish Legation avoided trouble by promptly declaring that he had already been detached from the legation.

TO-MORROW NIGHT'S BENEFIT.

Programme of the Concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A benefit concert for the families of the men who lost their lives on the Maine will take place to-morrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria. It is confidently expected that a large sum will be realized. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver an oration, and the rest of the programme will include:

Overture, "Egmont" .... Beethoven
Funeral march in memory of a dead hero.. Beethoven
(From the symphony "Eroica.")
"Les Rameaux, ("The Palms") .... Faure
Tagliapietra.
Violin solo .... Miss Maud Powell
Songs .... Mr. Franceschetti
"Kammenoi Ostrow, ("Near the Cloister") .... Rubinstein
(Orchestra and organ.)
Polonaise, ("Mignon") .... Ambroise Thomas
Miss Engel.
Songs .... Miss Bloodgood
Grand funeral music, ("Siegfried's Death") .... Wagner

John Addison Porter, the President's private secretary, in a letter to Carl Loewenstein, regrets that Mr. McKinley's engagements will make it impossible for him to accept the invitation to be present, and the President trusts that the concert may be a great success. Other letters of regret received are from Gov. Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Quarantine in a Court House.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 2.—Court had to be held in the Grand Jury room here to-day, as a daughter of Deputy Sheriff Blauvelt, who lives in the Court House, has scarlet fever, and to reach the regular courtroom persons would have to pass the door of the room where she is.

STATE EPILEPTIC COLONY

Average Population 175, and Preparation for Thrice as Many as Are Now Accommodated.

REDUCED COST OF SUPPORT

The Surroundings and Methods of Treatment Which Result in Remarkable Improvements in the Conditions of the Patients.

ALBANY, March 2.—The fourth annual report of the Craig Colony of Epileptics for the year ended Sept. 30, 1897, just presented to the State Board of Charities through Dr. W. P. Spratting, shows that the average daily population during the past year was 175, and that during the year the colony, on its 1,872 acres produced 56.1 per cent. of the cost of maintenance of the farm. During the twenty months since the opening, 258 patients have been admitted and 214 remained at the time of making the report. Dr. Spratting says:

"When the buildings now in process of construction are completed, the colony will have a capacity for 850 patients. We estimate that there will still be upon public charge in almshouses, hospitals, and asylums, between 700 and 800 epileptics, who should, in the near future, be transferred to the colony, where, instead of being a perpetual and unhappy burden to the taxpayer, they may earn a large proportion of the cost of their maintenance as well as enjoy that particular care, education, and treatment which their distressing condition requires.

Can Treble Its Population.

"The colony has now about perfected its equipment (in the way of water, sewer, and lighting systems, abundance of productive land, agricultural and industrial appointments, and administrative organization) for an institution with a capacity of three times its present population. Every increase, therefore, in the number of patients must henceforth reduce the per capita cost of maintenance."

An industrial building, where boys and young men are to be educated in trades, is expected to be finished this Winter and a brick yard in the Spring. A new schoolhouse and more dormitories are needed, besides the six cottages, which will be ready in the Spring. The managers ask $100,000 for the maintenance of 750 patients, $200,000 for dormitories for 400 patients, $20,000 for furnishing them, $10,000 for water connections, $15,000 for a new laundry building, $4,000 for an electric plant, $5,000 for nursery and grading roads, $5,000 for undergrade railway crossings, $10,000 for a hotel and barn, $2,000 for farm stock and implements, and $5,000 for general repairs and implements.

Success in Treatment.

As to the treatment of patients, the report says:

"In the last annual report to your board we described with gratification the successes already achieved in the amelioration of the condition of the epileptics intrusted to the care of the colony. Now, in this second year since the opening of the institution for patients, with experience for a longer period of time and with a larger number of patients, we are able to reiterate even more emphatically the statements then made as to the humanity, utility, and economy of this scheme of caring for one of the most miserable classes of the State's dependents. The good results are in nearly every case noteworthy, and in many remarkable. The changes observed consist in improvement in general physical health, gain in weight, development of character and capacities, restoration of cheerfulness, happiness and ambition, and, indeed, a complete physical and mental regeneration. Most of the patients have presented a marked reduction in the frequency of their epileptic attacks, and some have had few or none at all. All of the residents of the colony undergo hygienic, moral, and medicinal treatment for their disease, but we ascribe much of the general betterment of their condition to healthful out-of-door occupation, to the hopeful attitude of mind begotten by pleasant surroundings, and to the industrial and pedagogic training in all directions which they receive."

TACOMA MUST PAY AGAIN.

Supreme Court Decides the Warrant Case Involving $600,000.

OLYMPIA, Washington, March 2.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision denying a petition for a rehearing in the case of Bardslo vs. Sternberg, Treasurer of the City of Tacoma. This is the Tacoma city warrant case, and the Supreme Court recently held that $600,000 of warrants once paid by the City Treasurer and resold to innocent purchasers must be paid. The warrants in dispute with interest now aggregate $800,000, and are held by Eastern parties. The city, it is understood, must now make provision for their payment.

TO BE CHRISTENED WITH WINE.

Battleship Kearsarge Will Not Be Treated Like the Kentucky.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 2.—The battleship Kearsarge, which will be launched here March 24, will be christened with wine, notwithstanding the Kentucky, which will be launched on the same day, is to have pure spring water poured on her prow.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Virginia endeavored to prevail upon Mrs. Elizabeth Maynard Winslow to follow the example of Gov. Bradley's daughter, who will name the Kentucky, but she has written a letter to the President of the Union announcing that she will break a bottle of champagne against the side of the Kearsarge as it starts down the ways.

CASSATT'S STOCK FARM BURNED.

Twenty Cows Perished in Chester Brook Stables Near Berwyn, Penn.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A. J. Cassatt's famous Chester Brook Stock Farm, near Berwyn, Penn., on the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was almost completely destroyed by fire this evening. Twenty head of valuable Guernsey cows were burned to death, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that a large number of bulls and heifers and blooded horses were saved from a like fate.

The flames started in the big twin stables, and in a short time spread throughout the building. The horses were gotten out first and then the bulls and heifers. A number of cows were also saved. The Berwyn Fire Department worked for three hours before the flames were subdued. Several other buildings were slightly scorched. The damage is estimated at $60,000, covered by insurance.

Among the animals at the farm is the famous English thoroughbred stallion, Bard, which has sired nearly all of Mr. Cassatt's thoroughbreds.

NEW VENEZUELAN DISTILLERIES

F. Kinsinger on His Way There to Superintend Their Erection.

Frederick Kinsinger, who represents the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, is on his way to Venezuela to superintend the erection of two new distillery plants at Caracas and Puerto Cabello, to cost about $1,000,000. The machinery is ready for shipment from this country, and the plants will be in operation in about four months. The elevators to be built in connection with the plants will have a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The two distilleries will have a mashing capacity of about 3,500 bushels, equal to 16,000 gallons, per day in alcohol and spirits for beverages.

The consumption of alcohol for washing, bathing, lighting, and cooking, is very large in Venezuela, and the demand is now largely supplied from Europe. Spirits for beverages are mostly manufactured from fruits and sugarcane, or imported from Europe.

The distilleries are to be erected under a concession granted by the Venezuelan Government, which gives the concessionee the right to import the material used in the erection of the plants free of duty, and the right to import materials and sell the products free of duty for six years.

THE
KNABE
PIANO
A PERFECT
ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

AN AIR VOLCANO IN JAMAICA.

Ten Acres of Pasture Land Hurled into Space—Narrow Escape of Cowherds and Drove of Cattle.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 2.—A remarkable phenomenon, the details of which are just to hand, recently occurred in this island. On Jan. 28, a rumbling noise was heard at Buff Bay, in the Parish of Portland, as though several charges of dynamite had been exploded. The people, who are accustomed to the detonations of dynamite on the mountain roads under construction, looked around for the signs of an accidental explosion, to which they instinctively attributed the noise.

They saw a dense cloud as of steam rising over Craig Mill estate, and shortly after messengers reached the town, reporting that a portion of the estate, about ten acres of pasture land, had been hurled by a volcanic eruption down onto a lower lying place, containing a small provision farm. Beyond the volume of steam that accompanied the explosion, there were, however, none of the usual volcanic phenomena.

A few minutes before the occurrence, several herders had been in the destroyed pasture rounding up a lot of cattle which they had driven off to another property. Ten or fifteen minutes' delay would have sent them and the drove to destruction in the avalanche. On the lower land many farm hands were employed, and these had moved away from the zone of danger scarcely half an hour before. Where the pasture land had been was an area of bare rock, cracked and jagged, from the crevices of which hot vapors arose.

This gave rise to a report in Kingston that a volcanic eruption had occurred. The report was ridiculed, but although the idea of a real, active volcano in Jamaica does seem rather absurd, it is nevertheless true that the island is volcanic in its origin, as are most of those forming the West Indian chain. It is honey-combed throughout with caves and caverns, many of enormous size, and moreover boasts not a few subterranean rivers and lakelets. At least two of the large rivers, the Cave and the Hector, are subterranean in parts of their courses, traversing cavities of seven and twelve miles in some instances.

Another peculiar physiographical feature of the island is the innumerable so-called "sink-holes" that occur in the lime-stone formation. These are great funnel-like openings in the earth's surface that lead down precipitous inclines to profound depths, chasms—as has been found in one or two instances where even partial exploration was possible—forcing the entrance to caverns that are the beds of subterranean waters.

What happened at Craig Mill was this. In the vicinity of the tableland pasture there is, or rather was, a small sink-hole that had never been fathomed. It was surrounded by a dense thicket of bamboos and other tropical wild growth, maintained for the purpose of keeping the cattle away from it. Some month or so before the explosion there was a small earthquake which was felt throughout the island, and also in the Antilles. At that time the pasture men observed that a considerable part of the bamboos, &c., had fallen in. On investigation it was found that the sink-hole was filled to the brim with earth and débris.

It was the proprietor's intention to clear away the woods and add this ground to the pasture, but up to the end of January nothing had been done. Those who witnessed the explosion aver that the old sink-hole was the focus of the discharge of steam. They add that amidst the cloud of vapor they distinctly saw masses of rock hurled high in the air. The shock that accompanied the explosion was so severe that it threw down several of the cattle and the mules of the cattlemen. They were not a mile from the sink-hole, and were covered by a shower of dust and small stones.

The most probable theory seems to be that the earthquake which occurred a few weeks before the explosion closed up the old sink-hole, which was a vent or escape valve for the confined air in some large but close cavern in the bowels of the earth. The sudden and complete closing of this shaft compressed the air in the cavern, and this becoming heated to an extraordinary degree during the late short but severe drought burst its way out, thus forming what for want of a better appellation has been called an "air volcano."

It is understood that the museum authorities of the Jamaica Institute are preparing to carry out an exhaustive investigation.

A CLOUD OF FLYING CROWS.

Flew North by Rutland and Astonished All Beholders.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 2.—What appeared to be an ominous cloud in the eastern sky Monday afternoon proved to be an extraordinary flock of crows. The flock crossed the river just south of the city, and passed up the Otter Creek Valley. It was over an hour passing a given point.

The persons who witnessed the uncommon sight said they never saw anything of the kind before. Flocks of wild geese flying northward are not infrequent.

FATAL WRECK NEAR SYRACUSE.

Engine of an Ice Train Off the Track—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 2.—The engine of an ice train of thirty-six cars, on the Chenango Valley branch of the West Shore Railroad, bound from Cazenovia to Syracuse, jumped the track at Fayetteville at 8 o'clock to-night. All the cars except two followed the engine.

Engineer J. H. Rosencrans of this city was buried under the wreck and is undoubtedly dead. Brakeman J. Joyce of this city was crushed between two cars and killed.

Brakeman E. F. Cooper and T. J. La Freniere, also of this city, were injured, but not dangerously. Engineer Rosencrans is survived by a widow and several children.

NORTHERN NEW YORK GOLD.

A Bar Which Was Produced from Saratoga County Sand.

RUTLAND, March 2.—The Gold Mining Company of Hadley, near the boundary line between Vermont and New York, on the New York side, reports to a few of the stockholders residing in Rutland that their plant has resulted in the production of a gold bar valued from $180 to $200. This was mined from about twenty-four tons of Saratoga County sand.

The machinery is yet in the experimental stage, and the product is not considered as any indication of what can be done when the new apparatus is added to the plant and the work carried on upon a larger scale. They report that it has been successfully demonstrated that there is bullion in paying quantities in the Hadley sand. The custodian of the nuggets, ex-Sheriff W. W. Worden, has the gold bar now in his possession, and exhibits it to all who desire to examine the shining metal.

Mrs. Acker's Insolvency.

Mrs. Acker, widow of J. Park Acker, formerly of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, was again examined yesterday in City Court before Justice Conlan, by Julius Lehman, attorney for Ehrich Brothers, who hold a judgment against her for $194.82, on a motion for the appointment of a receiver. Mrs. Acker produced several pawn tickets in court yesterday morning, in substantiation of her testimony that for the last two years she had been insolvent. She testified that she had not paid the judgment of $400 obtained against her by the proprietors of the Hotel Imperial for a board bill on account of her insolvency. Decision was reserved.

Man Killed in a Big Fire at Berne.

BERNE, Kan., March 2.—Fire this afternoon destroyed six business houses with their contents, besides a bank and a newspaper office. Loss, $50,000. Christopher Gonzert was found burned to a crisp in his room, where the fire started. He had been drinking, and it is supposed upset a lamp.

MORTGAGE AND LOAN CONCERNS

Superintendent Kilburn Says Two of the Seven Corporations Authorized in 1897 Have Dropped Out.

ALBANY, March 2.—The eighth annual report of Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, relative to mortgage, loan, and investment corporations authorized to transact business within this State, was transmitted to the Legislature yesterday. The report deals solely with foreign corporations, as no corporation has yet been organized in this State under the sections of the banking law relative to these corporations as amended in 1896. Only seven corporations were licensed to do business in this State in 1897, and of these only five remain this year, one having gone into voluntary liquidation and the other having withdrawn. The reasons given by Superintendent Kilburn for the withdrawal is "the expense attendant upon the examinations made by this department, and the competition of unlicensed companies selling their securities within the State by various devices framed to evade our statutes."

The total assets of these corporations are given at $19,906,139. The report goes on to say that the assets consist largely of real estate and real estate securities. The Trustees of the corporations do not certify as to the value of this real estate, the mortgages of which are deposited to secure the payment of the various debentures sold, nor can the State Examiners often ascertain the value of this real estate. The report continues:

"The Directors of these institutions have been advised to avoid the temptation to anticipate the actual payment of profits earned in order to declare large dividends for the purpose of making a flattering exhibit of the earning capacity of the corporation to attract investors. The profits of some of these corporations consist largely of commissions paid them by the mortgagors, whose securities form the basis for their debentures or are resold to investors. If the entire amount of these commission notes is considered an available cash asset for the purpose of declaring dividends, any loss that may be sustained during a period of depression immediately impairs the capital or diminishes the surplus fund of the corporation. Only that portion of such commissions as has actually been paid to the corporation should be considered as earned for the purpose of declaring dividends. I have been informed by one or more of the corporations under my supervision that this recommendation will be followed.

"Owing to the distance to be traveled by our examiners in the performance of their duties and the comparatively few corporations now licensed, the cost of the examinations is comparatively heavy. I cannot, however, recommend less thorough examinations than are now made, nor can they be made less expensive if the present standard is to be maintained.

"While no infallible system of examinations can be devised, I would advise prospective investors in the classes of securities mentioned to carefully consider the annual reports made by the corporations authorized by me to do business within this State, and to judge for themselves as to the advisability of such investment. I am confident that the corporations named are far superior, both in character and in business methods, to any that may attempt to evade the laws of this State or to reach our investors through any other channels than agents duly appointed in accordance with our statutes. I am glad to be able to state that during the past year I did not receive a complaint with regard to the securities sold by any corporation licensed in recent years."

KANSAS INSURANCE LICENSES.

Franklin Company Refuses to Give the Salaries of Its Officers.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Some time ago Webb McNall, State Superintendent of Insurance, notified all companies outside the State that the salaries paid each officer must be included in the report filed with him to-day. J. W. McAllister, President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, notified McNall that his company declined to state in detail the salaries paid.

McNall replied that, until such information is furnished the department, he will decline to issue a license.

McCOY-BURLEY FIGHT OFF.

Gov. Jones Wires a Prohibition to Hot Springs Officials.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 2.—The McCoy-Burley fight, scheduled for to-morrow night at Hot Springs, was declared off today. The change of programme was caused by the following telegram sent this afternoon to the Sheriff, the Prosecuting Attorney, and the Mayor of Hot Springs by Gov. Jones:

"I have just received information that McCoy and Burley are advertised to fight a prize fight at Whittington Park to-morrow. This plain violation of law must not be permitted. May I depend upon you to prevent fight between these men to-morrow or any other time in your county? I will give you all necessary aid. Answer."

Two Important Hockey Games.

The champion Victoria Hockey Club of Montreal will play two games at the St. Nicholas Rink this week which will practically decide the amateur international championship. The Canadians will have as their opponents to-night the New York Athletic Club, present champions of the amateur, league, and on Saturday will line up against the St. Nicholas team, who are at present tied with the New Yorks in this season's fight for the American championship. This is the Victoria's first visit to the United States. They are the present holders of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the championship of the world.

Meat Shipments to Italy.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Wilson is in receipt, through the Department of State, of a dispatch from the United States Ambassador to Italy, W. F. Draper, confirming the news of the withdrawal of the Italian decree requiring the visé of an Italian consular officer to be affixed to certificates accompanying American meat exports to Italy.

The withdrawal of this decree took effect Jan. 28 last, but as all the information received at that time consisted of a simple telegraphic advice, the withdrawal of the decree was not promulgated.

Plans for Camden's Public Building.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Board of Architects appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day examined the competitive drawings and specifications for the public building at Camden, N. J. There were eight contestants. The plans submitted by Rankin & Kellogg of Philadelphia were declared to be the best and were adopted. The building is to cost $168,000.

Englishmen Bound for Klondike.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 2.—Twenty-five Englishmen bound for the Yukon gold fields arrived here to-day on the steamer Lake Huron. They brought with them twenty trained Belgian dogs.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

8:20 A. M.—114 Sheriff Street, C. Rechlowitz; no damage.
8:55 A. M.—323 West Fifty-fifth Street, A. G. Moore; damage, $1,100.
9:40 A. M.—339 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Lewis Criswolo; damage slight.
10:40 A. M.—25 Pearl Street, William Geary; damage, $100.
11:05 A. M.—220 East Fifty-sixth Street, Mrs. Brown; damage, $25.
1:50 P. M.—67 West Forty-eighth Street, Catharine White; no damage.
1:55 P. M.—133 Avenue C, Max Ahern; damage, $50.
3:15 P. M.—248 Lenox Avenue, unknown; no damage.
3:35 P. M.—17 Vandewater Street, George Munro; no damage.
6:15 P. M.—302 West Fifty-first Street, James Powell; $5.
6:20 P. M.—92 Rivington Street, Lewis Michaelson; damage slight.
8 P. M.—816 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Owen Peck; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Thatcher's Inn, a large hotel at Darby, on the western outskirts of the city, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is about $20,000, fully covered by insurance.

A CARD.
A. JAECKEL,
FURRIER,
Announces his removal from 11 East 19 Street
TO
37 Union Square
Between 16th & 17th Streets.

Having larger premises, with increased facilities, we are prepared to execute orders in the best style and workmanship, and beg a continuance of your patronage.

A. Jaeckel & Co.
TELEPHONE 6966—18TH ST.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. Fred Rogers, United States Navy, and Major Gen. W. J. Gascoigne, Ottawa.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; S. P. Read, ex-Consul at Tien Tsin, China, and Mayor Charles Warwick, Philadelphia.

GILSEY—William J. Buchanan, United States Minister to Argentina, Buenos Ayres.

GRAND—Dr. Amos W. Dana, Milwaukee.

HOLLAND—Sir Thomas Tancred, London; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence, and W. Sanger Bullman, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Gov. J. W. Stewart, Vermont, and Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Belden Seymour, Cleveland; Congressman Rowland B. Mahany, Buffalo; H. F. Butcher, London, and Charles H. Wade, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing, 676 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and fancy goods; 55 White Street.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Berry & Son Company, The, Akron, Ohio; R. Templeton, carpets; Astor House.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, white goods; 108 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Brosnan Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Knapp, notions and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Berlin Cloak and Suit Company, Denver, Col.; H. G. Curran, cloaks; 246 West Forty-fifth Street.
Brofman, Burger & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Brofman, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Brunson Brothers, Orangeburg, S. C.; F. W. Brunson, hardware, &c.
Cutler, E. A., Albany, N. Y.; velvets and flowers; Hotel Imperial.
Crawford, D., Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. S. M. Griffith, millinery, 115 Worth Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss J. Craig, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics; J. J. Shaw, hosiery and gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. J. Woll, notions, fancy goods; 56 Worth Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, dry goods; Miss A. Galbrath, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; John Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Bartholdi.
Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Elsinger, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Engle, B., Shelbyville, Ky.; dry goods and shoes; Hotel Albert.
Elsner & Phillips, Pittsburg, Penn.; William Elsner, clothier; Hoffman House.
Emerson, D. R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. W. Emerson, dress trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.
Freedman Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; E. Freedman, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Fortune, R. G., & Co., Greensboro, N. C.; R. G. Fortune, notions and shoes; Cosmopolitan Hotel.
Fuller, A. M., & Co., Meadville, Penn.; A. M. Fuller, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Jackson, cloths; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheimer, domestics, 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.
Graff, A. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; A. A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.
Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; M. Gross, white goods and laces; 138 Spring Street; Belvedere House.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Nathan Gutman, silks and velvets; H. Gutman, notions and linings; 28 Howard Street.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Hamilton, infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. Little, domestics; Miss K. Donohue, umbrellas and trimmings; Miss Johnston, millinery; Miss Goulette, millinery; Miss Tuerston, ribbons; Hotel Albert.
Healy, R., Worcester, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Manhattan.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; S. A. Douglass, dress goods and linens; Stuart House.
Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hubbard, W. L., & Co., Clinton, Mass.; W. L. Hubbard, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Hayes, John C., Newport, Ark.; millinery.
Hirsch Brothers & Co., Camden, S. C.; Gus Hirsch, dry goods, clothing, shoes, and hats; 49 West Thirty-third Street.
Heineman & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Heineman, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Cohn, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Quinn, gloves; J. Landy, boys' clothing; A. Delorimer, umbrellas; 8 Greene Street.
Kaufman, D., Baltimore, Md.; furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.
Morris, Henry, Norfolk, Va.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, The, Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. D. G. Sullivan, millinery, 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; S. Shanks, laces and embroideries; 38 Crosby Street; Hotel Albert.
Mergentheim, Alexander, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. A. Mergentheim, millinery.
Mayer, Max, Sheboygan, Wis.; clothing.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.
Novenkamp Sisters, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. Houston, millinery.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, woolens and carpets; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; C. C. Caler, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Burchfield, flannels and blankets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Perry, George W., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Perry, rubber goods; Holland House.
Peterson, J., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Playter, M. D., Fredonia, N. Y.; millinery; Mary Louise Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. Bedell, notions; 55 White Street.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Rogers, boys' and children's clothing; 55 White Street.
Rogers Merchandise Company, The, Columbus, Miss.; Thomas M. Rogers, general merchandise; 29 East Twenty-first Street.
Rines Company, The, Bangor, Me.; G. P. Gould, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; G. T. Hughes, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, ladies' and infants' wear, laces, and hosiery; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Snook, George M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stern, M., Danbury, Conn.; millinery.
Salinsky, B., & Brother, Escanaba, Mich.; B. Salinsky, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss L. F. Kiernan, gloves; Hotel Manhattan.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; A. P. Davis, hosiery and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Scowcroft, J., & Sons' Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Seed, J., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; J. Seed, dress goods, linens, and white goods; Westminster Hotel.
Steiger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Judd, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Snellenberg & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. J. Snellenberg, millinery; Hoffman House.
Voss, A. & H., Galesville, Texas; H. C. Voss, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. B. Mack, domestics, 438 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.
Whitehill, I., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Whitehill, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Wilder, M. E., & Son, Oneonta, N. Y.; L. B. Wilder, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.
Wilder, M. E., & Son, Oneonta, N. Y.; Charles Corcoran, dry goods, &c.; St. George Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. E. Cassell, silks and velvets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Gilsey House.
White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. B. Allen, domestics and flannels; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Yates, H. M., Lampasas, Texas; general merchandise; New Amsterdam Hotel.

[illegible] LEGISLATURE

Measure Repealing Act Creating Special Jury List Left with Senate Committee.

REGULATION OF NOMINATIONS

The Provision Compelling Electors to Swear They Intend Voting as They Sign Struck Out by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 2.—In the Senate to-day Senator Brush moved to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of his bill to repeal the act creating a special jury list for New York City. He said he had been informed by the District Attorneys of both New York and Kings Counties that it was an entirely useless law.

In refutation of this assertion, Senator Lexow declared that he held in his hand a letter from the District Attorney of New York, in which he said that the special jury list had just been completed, and he proposed to avail himself of the privileges under the bill at once, and it would be against the best interests of New York to repeal this bill.

In reply Senator Brush said he had obtained his information from the previous District Attorney, who was a Republican.

"I know," he said with emphasis, "how difficult it is to get rid of a needless law which affords a fat position for some politician. This jury list has cost the people of New York nearly $100,000, and they now want the law repealed."

Senators Guy and Ford opposed the repeal of the law, and Senator Lexow announced that the Judiciary Committee had determined to make some modifications to the bill.

The motion to discharge the committee was lost by a vote of 30 to 1, Senator Brush voting alone.

The Assembly, as soon as it convened, took up Mr. Palmer's bill regulating petitions for independent nominations so that signers of such papers shall be compelled to swear in their intention to vote for the candidate for whom they have subscribed.

Mr. Palmer spoke briefly on his measure, declaring in view of the actions of certain political factions in the past it was necessary to stop the signing of petitions by men who never intended voting as they subscribed.

Mr. Phillips followed, stating that he believed the bill a step toward ballot reform.

Mr. Tiffany asserted in opposition that he did not think any party could afford to make independent nominations more difficult.

Mr. Nixon offered an amendment striking out the provision compelling electors to swear that they intend voting as they sign. This was carried by a vote of 71 to 55, and the bill advanced.

Mr. Davis's bill, authorizing the City of New York to complete certain improvements in various streets in the Borough of Brooklyn, begun before consolidation, caused half an hour's debate, in which Messrs. Guider, Green, and Dale spoke in opposition, and Davis, Marshall, and Tiffany in favor.

Argument was made by the former that it was a dangerous precedent to hand such work down to New York as an improvement legacy, while the advocates of the measure contended that the work having been once begun should be completed.

Mr. Guider offered a substitute bill, providing that the local Board of Improvement in Brooklyn shall have power to pass upon the improvements, and changing the original bill from a mandatory to a permissive measure.

The substitute was lost by 78 votes to 60, and the original bill passed by 87 yeas to 16 nays.

Mr. Miles's bill, making stringent regulations to prohibit the sale of bob veal, was passed after a lengthy debate by a vote of 87 to 31.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Many Measures Introduced and Others to be Reported.

ALBANY, March 2.—These bills of interest to New York City were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator Wray—Closing Sherman Street, between Vanderbilt Avenue and Adams Street, in Brooklyn.

Senator Martin—Exempting the real estate of St. Joseph's Asylum in the City of New York from taxation, and also releasing the asylum from the assessments made for the exterior steet opening.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the Controller of the City of New York to transfer to the Brooklyn Public Library the lot and building now used as a school library building at the corner of South Third Street and Driggs Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and all the books and other property in the building.

Senator Ford—Providing that any druggist who fails to label a bottle containing a poisonous substance, of which two tablespoonfuls would be dangerous to health, with either the words "Poison," "Poisonous," or "Use with great care," or who shall not use a bottle so constructed with a stopper or other device as to call attention to the fact that its contents are poisonous, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Reisert—Authorizing New York to discontinue proceedings for improvements of streets in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Glazer—Authorizing the local board of the Borough of Queens to prepare a tax budget and levy taxes without reference to the consolidation of Long Island City with New York.

Mr. Donnelly—Generally providing for compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration is delegated to take charge of all such cases and make proper investigation.

Mr. Harburger—Releasing from assessments heretofore made for street improvement the real estate of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer, and the St. Joseph's Asylum, all in the City of New York.

These bills will be favorably reported to-morrow:

The Assembly Committee on Banks—Mr. Sullivan's, requiring private banking concerns in first-class cities to deposit security bonds.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation—Mr. Oliver's, requiring ferries in New York City waters to operate boats at intervals of one hour.

The Assembly Railroads Committee—Mr. Glazer's, prohibiting corporations operating street surface roads in New York from charging over 5 cents for a continuous ride within the city limits.

The Assembly Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment—Mr. Brennan's, in an amended form, providing that new buildings and additions to buildings completed shall be exempt from taxation for two years after completing.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs—Mr. Roche's, making May 4, 1898, or Charter Day, a legal holiday in New York, Kings, Queens, and Westchester Counties. The committee amended Mr. Maher's bill for the appointment of a labor laws inspector in many respects, and will report it for recommittal.

Plan to Keep Party Papers in Line.

ALBANY, March 2.—A bill whose object seems to be to punish newspapers which "bolt" the regular party nominations by depriving them from the publication of session laws was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Johnson. The bill amends the county law relating to the designation of newspapers for the publication of session laws by providing that the members of the Board of Supervisors in each county, representing respectively each of the two principal political parties into which the people of the county are divided, in designating a paper to publish the session laws, "fairly representing the political party to which they respectively belong," shall have regard to its advocacy by such paper of the nominees of its party, and its support of State and National nominees there-

[illegible] Commissioners Retained.

[illegible], N. Y., March 2.—Gov. Black [illegible] to-day the nominations [illegible] Edmund J. Palmer [illegible] all of New [illegible] of Quaran[illegible]

[illegible] SUPPLY BILL.

Appropriation Asked is $786,891 Less Than That of Last Year—Lower State Tax Rate Likely.

ALBANY, March 2.—The annual Supply bill, "making appropriations for certain expenses of government and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day. In its present form it calls for $937,381.03. The bill of last year in its final form appropriated $1,724,273.02, a decrease for the present year of $786,891.99.

As the bill introduced to-day will probably be added to in the Senate, the actual reduction will be considerably less than that sum. There is no reason to expect, however, that the policy of paring down every appropriation to the lowest possible point, which has enabled the Ways and Means Committee to make so large a saving, will be departed from by the Senate Finance Committee. If it is adhered to, there is every reason to expect that Gov. Black's prediction that the State tax rate can be considerably lowered will be verified.

It is not possible yet to make anything like an accurate estimate of the total budget for the coming year, but the hope is indulged by the Republican leaders that the rate can be reduced from the present figure of 2.67 to something like 2.45 or 2.50. The value of a low rate as a campaign card is keenly realized. All appropriations have been closely scanned and economy enforced wherever possible. The word went forth early in the session that the numerous local "grabs," as they are technically known, making appropriations for normal schools, canal bridges, dredging creeks, &c., were to be choked off in committee, and very few of them have been reported. Such as get through will run the risk of a veto at the hands of the Governor, who is determined to keep the rate below last year's.

THE PAVEY CANAL BILL.

Arguments for and Against Heard by Senate Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—At the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day on the Pavey bill to permit the sale of the canals by removing the prohibition against their sale or lease from the State Constitution, Major Thomas W. Symons of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, made an argument in favor of the bill.

Major Symons is the author of the scheme for a 1,500-ton barge canal from the great lakes to tidewater, which if carried into effect, would, he contends, reduce the cost of carrying wheat from Chicago from 6 cents to 2 cents a bushel, and enable the producer to obtain larger profits at the same time that the cost to the consumers would be cheapened, and the American exporter would have a better chance to compete in other markets.

George Morrison of Chicago followed Major Symons. He arguel that a waterway through the State of New York of sufficient capacity to hold commerce within the State would be the only way to prevent its diversion to Galveston, Texas, and other ports.

Gen. William P. Craighill, former Chief of United States Engineers, said that Major Symons's plan was the best and only practical method of dealing with the canal proposition that had yet been suggested.

Thomas A. McIntyre, a New York grain merchant, and David H. McMillan of Buffalo, highly approved of the bill, and the suggestion of Major Symons.

William Cleary of the Canalboat Owners' Association appeared against the bill. He argued that the canals had done much to make the State what it is, and should not now be abandoned.

The argument of the opposition was cut off for want of time, and it was decided to give another hearing on the measure next Wednesday.

THE PLACING OF CHILDREN.

Bill of the State Board of Charities Hotly Defended in Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—The bill of the State Board of Charities to provide uniform regulations for the placing of children by societies caused a prolonged discussion before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon. The bill is substantially the same as the one passed last year, but which died in the hands of the Governor.

F. D. Weekes, a brother of the Assemblyman, appeared in behalf of the Children's Aid Society of New York. He argued that the societies were in the best position to look after the placing of children. There are, he said, so many different conditions about placing children that it is impossible to prescribe rules that would be applicable to all cases.

Charles Borce of New York and Mornay Williams, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, also spoke against the bill.

William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, spoke briefly in favor of the board's measure. He said that out of eighty institutions taking charge of children only seven were opposed to it.

Gen. John Rathbone of Albany, M. J. Scanlon of New York, and Father Thomas Hendrick of Rochester appeared in favor of the bill, and advocated the placing of the children under the charge of the State board.

The closing argument was made by Secretary Hibbard of the State Board of Charities, and was of an exciting nature.

Turning toward the Rev. William Maybee and mentioning first the refusal of the State Board to recognize the National Children's Home Society of Illinois, Mr. Hibbard said:

"To the usual methods of placing out children the Rev. Mr. Maybee and others have added a fifth, which certainly has the virtue of simplicity and is entirely devoid of any officialism or red tape. This method is by giving away these helpless, unfortunate children of the poor as though they were castaways, who should be disposed of as quickly and as economically as possible. In many cases no proper records have been kept, and children have changed hands repeatedly. The mercenary feature of this gentleman's plan, whereby he receives from $50 to $100 for each child placed out, is one absolutely without justification and one that cannot be too strongly condemned, as his interests are thereby diametrically opposed to the best interests of the children."

Chairman Lexow gave Mr. Maybee an opportunity to reply to the charges. He made a general denial, said his records were all right, that he worked on a salary, and that he acted in good faith in providing a home for the children referred to.

Legislative Notes.

Senator Raines's bill providing that emergency tool boxes shall be placed in accessible places in railway passenger cars passed the Senate yesterday.

Senator Malby, as a member of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, yesterday promised that the question of dollar gas for New York City would be finally determined and disposed of by that committee to-day.

The Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges yesterday afternoon decided to report the Higbie-Armstrong Good Roads bill, and it will be presented in the Senate to-day. Under this bill the State is to bear one-half the expense, 35 per cent. being a charge upon the county and 15 per cent. upon the town in which the road is situated.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary gave a hearing yesterday on Mr. Kelsey's Woman Suffrage bill. No one appeared in opposition. A delegation of ladies representing the Woman's Suffrage League spoke in advocacy of the bill. Among them were Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chandler, Miss Wells, and Mrs. Craigne of New York and Albany. The Rev. William Brundage of Albany also spoke.

The Assembly Committee on Judiciary gave a hearing yesterday on the Mahar resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate Elmira Reformatory. Assemblymen Green and Mahar spoke upon it, denouncing Superintendent Brockway and the system of the institution. The committee set down March 9 for a further hearing on the resolution.

The bill for the repeal of the anti-scalpers' law, passed last year, was given a hearing before the Senate Codes Committee yesterday. Lewis E. Carr, attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and G. H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, opposed the repeal, and the bill was favored by M. W. Van Auken of Utica, representing the Commercial Travelers' Association of the State, and P. E. Dows, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League.

Harvard's Extension of Suffrage.

BOSTON, March 2.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard to-day the special committee appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill for the extension of the suffrage was authorized to go on with its work.

Murderer Lynched at Senatobia, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2.—Frederick Moore, the murderer of Tom Anderson, was taken from the county jail at Senatobia, Miss., at 2:30 o'clock this morning and shot to death by a mob of fifty persons. The lynching caused little excitement. Anderson and Moore had quarreled about some trivial matter. Moore shot Anderson five times, afterward placing the body on the railroad track to hide the crime.

MAYOR VETOES A CITY BILL.

Senator Page's Measure Exempts Shearith Israel Institution from the Water Rate.

IT HAD PASSED THE SENATE

So Worded as to Leave It Open to Construction Which Would Release the Property from All Taxes and Assessments.

ALBANY, March 2.—Mayor Van Wyck returned to the Senate to-day his first veto of a New York City bill that has passed that body. The bill is one of Senator Page's, and it provides that the real estate of the Trustees of Congregation Shearith Israel, in New York City, shall be exempt from taxes and assessments levied for Croton water.

The Mayor, in his veto, says:

"By the terms of this act the real estate of the religious corporation named in the title of the act is 'released and discharged of and from any taxes, assessments, or rates levied, or which may at any time hereafter be levied thereon, for Croton water.'

"It appears from the records of the Department of Water Supply of this city that the charges made against this property for 'water rates' are not fixed in an arbitrary manner, but are based upon the amount of water actually used on the premises, as measured by two water meters, and that there is now unpaid for water so measured and charged for by the cubic foot, and used between the 25th day of March, 1897, and the 4th day of February, 1898, the sum of $168. The act gives exemption not only from these charges, but from all like charges in the future.

"The charge from which exemption is asked is for a benefit directly received and enjoyed by the institution, and is not a tax from which the person taxed receives only an indirect or general benefit. The extent of the charge is measured solely by the quantity of water used by the institution. The exemption from such a charge is a special privilege, and is not in the interest of the city at large.

"Upon the hearing before me it was stated that the bill was only intended to apply to charges for water.

"It is, however, so worded as to leave it open to a construction which would exempt this institution from all 'taxes' and from all 'assessments,' as those words are commonly used. This is distinctly objectionable—the more so, as by the tax law and under Section 904 of the Greater New York charter religious corporations can, on application to the city officers, secure exemption from taxes.

"As to 'assessments,' there is a well-recognized distinction between such charges and taxes. Taxes are imposed to raise means to maintain the government. The benefit that an individual receives from the payment of a tax is, therefore, general and indirect. 'Assessments' are imposed because in doing some public work a particular piece of property has thereby received a direct and specific benefit. In other words, because its value has been increased.

"To relieve the owner of land of such a charge, and permit him to retain the benefit for which it was imposed, is not for the public benefit."

A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

Expose of the Party's Policy Drawn for the Public by Senators and Assemblymen.

ALBANY, March 2.—A committee composed of Senators Cantor, Grady, Featherson, and Assemblymen Donnelly, Palmer, Hoffman, Maloney, and Schmid, following the dictates of the joint Democratic caucus held last night, issued to-day the following pronunciamento to the public:

The Democratic representatives in the Senate and the Assembly of the State of New York, meeting in joint caucus, hereby declare in favor of the legislation so strenuously demanded by the people and thus far refused them through Republican partisan contempt of every sacred principle of popular government.

With great unanimity and firm determination the people have asked for the following measures as of chief importance in the establishment of their rights, the protection of their liberties, and the promotion of their best interests:

First—Home rule, the complete control of purely local concerns by the people of the several localities in the State.

Second—Effective legislation for the suppression of combinations called "trusts," already denounced as criminal by the courts.

Third—Such fair and reasonable excise legislation as, while recognizing the principle of home rule in the detail of administration, would be both just and conservative in its more general provisions.

Fourth—The immediate reduction in the charges for gas used for the purposes of illumination and fuel to a reasonable price not to exceed $1 per thousand cubic feet.

Fifth—The regulation of the rates charged by telephone and other corporations in the enjoyment of public franchises to a fair return for the service rendered.

Sixth—Municipal ownership of public franchises when and where practicable and their control and supervision for the convenience and service of the public at all times.

Seventh—The legislation required to prevent the abuse of the civil process of the courts to convict of crime without trial by jury and the full protection and enforcement of the rights of labor equally with capital.

Eighth—A prompt and practicable system of rapid transit for Greater New York provided through a competent and impartial commission.

As evidence of our good faith, Democrats in both houses have already introduced measures for the accomplishment of these important public purposes, but so that our sincerity may stand beyond challenge we hereby pledge our votes for any legislation securing these ends by whomsoever presented.

And we further declare that until the attitude of the Republican majority regarding these questions is clearly shown we will oppose a resolution for the final adjournment of the present Legislature.

Dated Albany, N. Y., March 2, 1898.

MAY BE A DOUBLE MURDER.

Old Man and Little Girl Found Hanging from Trees Near Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, N. C., March 2.—An old Indian doctor and a little girl, who kept house for him, have been found hanging from trees near their cabin at the head of Irish Creek.

The two came here about a year ago, and spent most of their time in hunting herbs. Threats had been made against the old man.

Boat Oar Trust Formed at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 2.—The Association of Boat Oar Manufacturers of the United States is the name of an organization perfected at a meeting held here of representatives of firms controlling that industry. The officers are: J. R. Moorman, Toledo, President; William Fitzgibbons, Saranac, Mich., Vice President, and George H. Ford, Burton, Ohio, Secretary and Treasurer. The object of the association is to do away with ruinous competition and establish uniform prices.

Massachusetts Bonds Awarded.

BOSTON, March 2.—State Treasurer Shaw opened the bids at noon to-day for the $2,000,000 State of Massachusetts 3½ per cent. forty-year metropolitan water gold bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1898. The bids were awarded to Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Blake Brothers & Co., jointly, whose bid was 112.877. This issue brings the total number of metropolitan water bonds sold to $12,000,000, out of an authorized issue of $27,000,000.

Murder and Suicide at Tonawanda.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 2.—Chester Zimmerman, a retired farmer, shot and killed his wife this morning and then mortally wounded himself. No reason can be given for the murder except sudden insanity.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Porter's Bill Amending the General Street Railway Law Defeated but Reconsidered—Bills Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The House this morning had a lively debate on Assemblyman Porter's bill amending the general street railway law. The bill was opposed by the Hudson County members, who claimed that its object was to permit the North Hudson County Railway to change its motive power from horses to electricity without compensation to Jersey City. Mr. Porter denied that the bill did anything more than correct some informalities in the existing law.

The bill was defeated, 7 to 42, but a motion to reconsider was afterward adopted, 31 to 25, and the bill is still on the calendar.

The House passed these House bills: Authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court to inaugurate investigations into the affairs of any municipality where 60 per cent. of the property holders ask for the same; validating certain bonds issued by Passaic City for street improvements; House Bill No. 56, restrains the Riparian Commissioners from making any lease, grant, or conveyance of any lands under their control along the Palisades unless the same contains restrictions preserving their uniformity and continuity; House Bill No. 152, sets off parts of the townships of Woodbridge and Raritan, in Middlesex County, to the township of Clark, Union County; House Bill No. 173 authorizes third-class cities to construct and maintain a system of sewage and drains; House Bill No. 195 appropriates $3,000 to the Newark Technical School; House Bill No. 167 allows municipalities to offset overdue taxes against judgments, when judgment creditors owe the taxes; House Bill No. 148 requires officers of municipalities to give surety company bonds; House Bill No. 88 relates to the commitment of homeless children to the Newark City Home; Senate Bill No. 11 provides for lay representation in organizations which assist aged ministers and their widows; Senate Bill No. 98 relates to the renewing of matured and maturing bonds in New Brunswick; Senate Bill No. 99 increases the salary of the Superintendent of Telegraph in Jersey to $2,500 per year; Senate Bill No. 66 provides for the inspection of nursery stock and the issuing of certificates by the State entomologist that the stock is free from disease.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws reported adversely Senate bill No. 27, introduced by Senator William M. Johnson, permitting municipalities to provide a rebate for the prompt payment of taxes.

The House to-night devoted nearly all its time to the second reading of bills. Only two bills were passed—Senate Bill No. 120, incorporating the Borough of Longport, Atlantic County, and Senate Bill No. 113, authorizing Guttenberg to refund its bond issue at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. Carroll introduced a bill prohibiting the giving of trading stamps, and providing severe penalties.

The House adjourned until next Monday night, in order to give the Hudson County Investigation Committee an opportunity to begin its work. The committee will sit in Jersey City to-morrow, and a number of witnesses have been subpoenaed.

Gov. Voorhees this afternoon signed these bills: Incorporating the town of West New York, in Hudson County; incorporating Irvington, in Essex County; providing for the expenses of the Hudson County Investigating Committee, and the Camden Street Repaving bill.

Gov. Voorhees made an unofficial announcement to-day that he would sign no bills authorizing any municipality to extend its bond issue beyond 10 per cent. of its tax ratables.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws has practically determined to kill the bill introduced by Mr. Sterr providing that a license shall authorize the selling of liquor anywhere on the property of the licensee. The bill was introduced in the interest of William J. Thompson's Washington Park.

The Senate passed these bills: House bill No. 54, authorizing the deposit of bicycles in lieu of other bail for violation of bicycle ordinances; House bill No. 28, requiring theatres and other places of amusement to be provided with fire alarms and other protection against fire; House bill No. 80, amending the Marriage License law so as to only require a license where both parties live outside of the State.

The Senate passed these Senate bills: Authorizing the State School Superintendent to designate certain public schools in which members of the graduating class of the State Normal School may practice teaching under the direction of the regular teacher; abolishing the fees of Supreme Court criers; providing for the appointment of two Sergeants at Arms of the State Courts with a salary of $700 a year; increasing the salary of the Assistant City Attorneys in first-class cities from $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

These Senate bills were ordered to third reading: Regulating the practice of dentistry; changing the name of the State Normal School to the State Normal College; constituting an advisory board of parole; giving typewriting the same legal effect as handwriting; Senate bill No. 201, authorizing local health boards to prevent the sale of impure ice; Senate bill No. 207, giving local boards of health power to control the sale of milk; Senate bill No. 222, limiting the amount cities may spend for repaving. (Intended to prevent the Camden Street Repaving bill from applying to Hoboken.)

These bills were reported from committee: House bill No. 86, providing for a better enforcement of the law compelling storekeepers to provide seats for their clerks when not waiting on customers; House bill No. 87, providing for two additional Deputy Factory Inspectors, who shall be females; Senate bill No. 51, the Delaware dam law repealer. The latter was reported without recommendation. The Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations announced a hearing for next Tuesday afternoon on the bill to place county officers on a salary basis.

Senator William M. Johnson introduced a bill embodying the report of the Commission on Election Laws, being a codification of the present laws, with some changes. The principal change is that county boards of election can only give certificates upon the personal appearance of the applicant.

DEMOCRATS WIN SUPERVISORS

A Gain of Thirty-four Towns Against Three by the Republicans in Tuesday's Elections.

ALBANY, March 2.—The story of Democratic success told by the first series of Spring elections a month ago and repeated each Tuesday since was continued by the town meetings held yesterday. Returns received here show that in the eighteen counties in which elections were held the Democrats gained thirty-four Supervisors and the Republicans three, a net Democratic gain of thirty-one.

The result as tabulated there, showing the changes from the last elections, is as follows:

	Elected Spring of 1898.		Elected Spring of 1896.		Gain.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Allegany	21	8	23	6	..	2
Clinton	10	4	10	4	..	..
Chemung	7	13	9	11	..	2
Dutchess	11	9	18	2	..	7
Essex	16	2	16	2	..	..
Franklin	17	2	17	2	..	..
Genesee	10	8	10	8	..	..
Greene	10	4	8	6	2	..
Monroe	11	8	15	4	..	4
Ontario	10	7	9	8	1	..
Oneida	18	18	18	18	..	..
Oswego	15	6	20	1	..	5
Rensselaer	10	5	12	3	..	2
Steuben	24	14	31	7	..	7
Ulster	10	10	13	7	..	3
Tompkins	9	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	..	..
Wayne	10	5	11	4	..	1

Ontario, where the Republicans show a gain of one Supervisor, is the home of Senator Raines.

In Washington the board will be solidly Republican, and L. V. Baker is in control instead of Henry G. Burleigh.

ANTI-TRUST LAW IN COURT

Appeal of the Attorney General from the Adverse Decision of the Appellate Division.

WENT UP ON A SIDE ISSUE

Both Sides Discussed the Merits of the Act, and the Attorney General and Opposing Counsel Argued Its Constitutionality.

ALBANY, March 2.—Argument in the coal trust case was heard to-day by the Court of Appeals. The question whether the anti-Trust act of 1897 shall be effective law or a dead letter may be decided, although only a side issue is apparently involved. The case comes up on appeal from the Appellate Division, Third Department, which affirmed an order of Justice Carter dismissing proceedings taken by Attorney General Hancock to compel the attendance before a referee Thomas P. Fowler, Robert M. Olyphant, J. Rogers Maxwell, and Samuel Sloan, Presidents of railroad companies which were alleged to be in a trust to raise the prices of coal. Justice Chester decided that the law providing for the proceeding is unconstitutional. The Appellate Division first affirmed Justice Chester's decision solely on the ground that the affidavit of the Attorney General instituting the proceedings was insufficient, but, at the request of the Attorney General, issued a supplementary order making its decision more explicit, and saying that it meant that the action of Justice Chester was not one of discretion.

J. Newton Fiero, for the State, argued first in support of the propriety of the appeal, and next that the constitutionality of the law is not before the court, because a witness subpoenaed has no right to demand that the party summoning him must show to the court a cause of action or defense. He contended, however, that the constitutionality of the law has been determined by several cases in the Court of Appeals of this State and by the opinion of Judge Peckham in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case. The functions conferred upon the Judge by the act, he said, are only judicial, as he is required only to appoint the referee and fix the time for hearing. As to the question whether witnesses summoned before the referee could be compelled to answer, he contended that it was premature and could not be raised until some question claimed to be one of privilege had been asked. In any case, the witness could appeal to the referee or court for protection, and the language of the act provided indemnity for him. Regarding the affidavit of the Attorney General, Mr. Fiero asserted that that official had given in the petition all the information it was possible to have, and that the purpose of his proceeding was to ascertain, in the manner provided by the law especially to meet such contingencies, whether there was cause of action. Even if the provisions of the law requiring a witness to answer were unconstitutional, he argued, the remainder of the law would stand good.

David McClure, representing President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, made the principal argument for the other side. He said mining property can only be used for one purpose. With unrestricted competition they could not be operated at a profit, and, therefore, could not be operated at all. It was better for the public that the owners should enter into an agreement restricting competition than that the mines should be closed. He charged, in effect, that by this appeal the Attorney General is delaying a final decision on the legal merits of the Anti-Trust act. The order appealed from, he contended, is not appealable. The question on which the Appellate Division had passed was only one of practice. The Attorney General, he argued, should have amended his papers to conform to the decision of the Appellate Division. Whether he won or lost in this issue, he would only find himself again on his way to the Court of Appeals. He thought the question of constitutionality should not be considered on this appeal, but he urged that the act is unconstitutional because it infringes on the liberty of the citizen and on his freedom to make contracts, deprives him of his property without due process of law, and in authorizing examination prior to commencement of action imposes non-judicial functions on the judicial department, and provides that no person shall be excused on the ground that his answers may tend to convict him of violation of law while requiring him to produce books and papers which may tend to prove him guilty of crime.

Lewis E. Carr, for President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson, followed on the same general line. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

Mr. Donnelly's Anti-Trust Bill.

ALBANY, March 2.—While the Coal Trust case was being argued in the Court of Appeals, a hearing was being given on Mr. Donnelly's Anti-Trust bill. The introducer of the measure explained that it filled all the requirements lacking in the Lexow bill by providing when the Attorney General might legally proceed against trusts, for immunity of witnesses, and also that the code of civil procedure need not apply to cases prosecuted by the Attorney General in compliance with the bill. Senator Cantor also appeared and spoke in the same strain as Mr. Donnelly. No action was taken by the committee.

NEWSPAPER BILL SURE TO PASS

Expected to Come Up for Final Reading in the Senate To-Day—Governor Will Sign It.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Ellsworth Newspaper bill is expected to come up for its final reading in the Senate to-morrow. When it does, it is possible that some Democratic votes may be recorded against it in spite of Mr. Croker's orders.

The Brooklyn Senators, McCarren, Gallagher, and Koehler, are sore over the awkward hole they were placed in on the biennial session matter. Privately they sympathize with ex-Senator Hill in his opposition to the Ellsworth bill, and it is said to-night that there is a probability of their defying the Tammany edict and voting against it.

The Democratic caucus last night did not indorse the bill, and Palmer of Schoharie and several of his country colleagues are expected to oppose it in the Assembly.

As matters now stand, the bill is certain of passage in both houses. The prospect is that it will go through the Assembly with the majority of the votes of both parties, though with the unanimous vote of neither. There is the highest authority for the statement that the Governor will sign the bill.

Both Platt and Croker being for the bill, the programme, according to the politicians, is to avoid injury to any one party or candidate as a result of the unpopularity of the measure by dividing the responsibility among the majority and minority in the Legislature and Gov. Black.

Senator Ellsworth has assured his Democratic colleagues that the Governor will not seek to make political capital by vetoing the bill.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.

Nomination of Cornelius V. Collins Sent to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 2.—Gov. Black to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy to be Superintendent of State Prisons, in succession to Austin Lathrop, whose term of office expires next month. It was referred to the Financial Committee.

Cornelius Vallance Collins was born in Greenwich, Washington County, this State, June 20, 1856. His parents removed to Troy when he was ten years old, and it was there he received his education in the public schools. He is the senior partner of the present firm of Collins, Merrill & Co.

He has always been a Republican. He was elected Police Commissioner of Troy in 1888, and served three years. At the Fall election in 1894 he was elected Sheriff of Rensselaer County, retiring the 1st of January of the present year. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1895, and is at present a member of the Executive Committee of that body.

PRIMARY BILL AGREED ON.

A Compromise Which the Committee of 53 May [illegible] Will Force Republican Union.

ALBANY, March 2.—The crisis has been reached in the negotiations for an agreement on primary legislation between the Republican organization and the independents. The representatives here of these two elements have agreed on a bill which is a compromise between the Lexow and Union League Club measures. Certain points in which the new bill differs from the Union League proposals have been submitted to the independent leaders in New York for their approval. One at least of these is most material, involving the continuance or immediate dissolution of the new Republican organization of the County of New York. Up to to-night the approval of this organization had not been given to the proposed changes. If it is forthcoming to-morrow the compromise bill will be reported to the Senate immediately by the Judiciary Committee. If not there may be more trouble.

The conferrees who met at the Executive mansion last night—Gov. Black, Senators Pavey and Lexow, Assemblyman Laimbeer, Paul D. Cravath, and W. H. Hotchkiss—worked away at the task of amalgamating the Lexow and Root bills until 2 o'clock this morning, so late that several of the party, including Messrs. Pavey and Laimbeer, slept at the mansion. When the conference adjourned the bill was agreed on as far as the independents present could speak for their colleagues in New York.

To-day Messrs. Cravath and Hotchkiss were at work putting the agreement of last night into shape, while conferences were held by telephone with Elihu Root, Mr. Kenyon, and others of the Committee of Fifty-three to secure their consent to the alterations made in the measure brought here by Mr. Cravath. What these concessions are the conferrees decline to state. Unless the hitch in New York proves serious, this bill will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow, to be printed and referred back to the Judiciary Committee. If it goes through, there will be a new enrollment and complete reorganization under its provisions of the Republican Party in New York City in May.

For a New Primary Bill.

At a meeting of the Committee on Political Affairs of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, held last night at the clubhouse, it was decided to propose to the Board of Governors a resolution expressing the hope of the club that the Legislature will pass a primary bill that will give the voter the fullest measure of liberty possible. Andrew B. Rogers, Chairman of the committee, said that the members were practically unanimous for a bill which leaves no obstacle in the way of the people.

BRIDGEPORT POLICEMAN SHOT.

In a Critical Condition from a Wound Inflicted by a Supposed Burglar.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 2.—James Farnam, a policeman, was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of two supposed burglars at 4:15 this morning.

The policeman had been relieved from night duty, and was on his way home when he discovered two men bending over a bundle in a dark spot. He called to them, and for an answer one of the men fired a revolver. The bullet struck Farnam in the forehead, and he was rendered unconscious. Later he managed to drag himself home. The men escaped. The policeman is in a critical condition.

MAY WHEAT TOUCHES $1.07.

Chicago's Highest Closing Figures, $1.06 7-8, Are Reached.

CHICAGO, March 2.—There were plenty of legitimate reasons for advance in wheat to-day, and the market up to a late hour showed a great deal of strength. May closed at an advance of 1⅜ cents. Shorts in July, however, got filled up and that option closed ⅛c. lower than yesterday's final price.

The strength which marked yesterday's close made traders more apprehensive than ever of the short side, and the firmness caused by small offerings was increased by the nature of the news, which, as a whole, was of an encouraging character. Opening quotations for July were unchanged to ¼c. higher than yesterday's closing, at 91⅛@91⅜c. There was a good buying demand from the start, and for two hours the market advanced slowly, but steadily, July getting up to 91¾@91⅞c. at 1:30 o'clock. There was an extremely limited trade done in May, but that option exhibited even more strength than the later delivery, everything offered being taken by the Leiter interests.

A little before the noon hour the continued strength of the market began to bring in outside shorts, who had some difficulty in covering, and the best prices of the day were scored, July getting up to 92⅛c. After noon, however, the market gradually eased off. July finally got down to 91c., where it closed. May, however, continued strong. That option opened unchanged at $1.05½. It sold at $1.05¼, then slowly advanced to $1.07, reaching the latter point about midday. Realizing, which followed, caused a reaction to $1.06¼, but during the last few minutes of the session May was caught up in another Leiter swirl, and again carried up to $1.07. The closing price was at $1.06⅞, the highest closing price this season. Leiter was credited with some July selling.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...6:31|Sun sets...5:54|Moon sets...3:00

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....3:26|Gov. Isl'd...3:55|H. Gate....5:44
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....4:16|Gov. Isl'd...4:35|H. Gate....6:24

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 3.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Manitoban, Glasgow	....	....
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 4.		
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5.		
Alps, Port au Prince, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Boadicea, London	....	....
Buffalo, Hull	....	....
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Key West	....	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saale, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails to Australia, (except to West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to †March 3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †6 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 3.
Alliance, Colon, Feb. 24.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
El Paso, New Orleans, Feb. 26.
Friesland, Antwerp, Feb. 21.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Feb. 19.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Patria, Hamburg, Feb. 19.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Feb. 17.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Feb. 28.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Feb. 12.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.
Critic, Dundee, Feb. 18.
Europe, London, Feb. 19.
Islesworth, St. Lucia, Feb. 25.
Kansas City, Savannah, March 1.
Lucania, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Niagara, Nassau, Feb. 28.
Pretoria, Barbados, Feb. 26.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 26.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.
Francisco, Hull, Feb. 19.
Nacoochee, Savannah, March 2.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 1.
La Gascogne, Havre, Feb. 26.

WHY?

It is the intensity of [illegible] concentration of mind and body [illegible] purpose in American business life [illegible] about the wear, the tear, [illegible] nervous force. Such business [illegible] and in leisure moments need a [illegible] stimulant, which physicians [illegible]. Such men, while needing it, need [illegible] is pure, good, and healthful. [illegible] have it, and that only. [illegible] opened a wide field for the production of the best, and the product is Hunter Baltimore Rye, known as The American Gentleman's Whiskey. It is pure, ten years old, of rich flavor, and fully matured and mellowed by age.

A. B. Hart & Frank Mora, Representatives,
3 South William St., New York, N. Y.

Visit My Permanent Food Exposition.

Open from 7 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. To-day and every day this week, a sample cup of my [illegible] blend of COFFEE and a BISCUIT, made from my BEE HIVE BRAND of Prepared Flour, SERVED FREE. All are invited.

Some of John Jameson & Son's 11 years old [illegible] in stock. None but pure Wines and Liquors sold.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to Callanan & Kemp,
41 & 43 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

If anything ails your Skin, Scalp, Complexion, or Hair, call on or write Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York. Consultation free; charges moderate. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream, sold everywhere, 25c. each. Book on Dermatology free.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH

WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER. DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottle 50c at druggists.

Ormiston, Hamburg, Feb. 20.
Panama, Bordeaux, Feb. 19.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Feb. 19.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, March 2.
Yucatan, Havana, March 3.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8.
Boston City, Swansea, Feb. 22.
Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 24.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, March 1.
Kensington, Antwerp, Feb. 26.
Lampasas, Galveston, March 2.
Minnewaska, London, Feb. 26.
Obdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 24.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 7.

Arrived—Wednesday, March 2.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Savanilla Feb. 16 and Kingston 25th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:37 A. M.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Anderson, Havana Feb. 14, Cienfuegos 19th, and Matanzas 23d, with sugar to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. March 1.

SS Benedick, (Br.,) Ellis, Girgenti Jan. 22, Messina 27th, Palermo 31st, and Algiers Feb. 5, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Salter, Rio Janeiro Feb. 6, Bahia 11th, Pernambuco 13th, and St. Lucia 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Feb. 23 and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Feb. 25, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Feb. 23 and Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Mirow, Genoa Feb. 17, Naples 18th, and Gibraltar 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ceylon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Philadelphia March 1, in ballast to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinton, Santos Jan. 27, Victoria Feb. 5, Barbados 20th, St. Lucia 21st, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 7:37 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 2, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, snowing and thick.

Sailed.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Paris, for Southampton.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Concho, for Havana, &c.
SS Cherokee, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Key West and Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 2.—SS New York, Capt. Passow, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day. Passed Hurst Castle at 10:20 P. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:20 A. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, Santos, &c., for New York, passed Pernambuco Feb. 28.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Calcutta for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Feb. 28.

SS Alesia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 8 A. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Goudie, sld. for New York from London yesterday.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, sld. for New York from Shields yesterday.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, from New York, arr. at Hamburg Feb. 27.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar at 4 P. M. to-day, and proceeded.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Lemm, sld. for New York from Rio Janeiro Feb. 27.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Goodwin, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, New York for Bombay, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, from New York, arr. at Bombay to-day.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Capt. Bentzen, sld. for New York from Leith to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Daniel Barnes, Capt. Arpe, New York for Hongkong, was spoken Jan. 23, in lat. 18 S., lon. 31 W.

Ship Manx King, (Br.,) Capt. Karren, New York for Melbourne, was spoken Feb. 9, in lat. 9 S., lon. 34 W.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—The Cunard Line freight steamer Sylvania, Capt. Potter, while changing dock yesterday preparatory to sailing for Boston on Thursday, was slightly damaged, but enough to necessitate repairs before leaving port, by colliding with the British steamer Sachem, Capt. Watson, from Boston, lying at her berth discharging. The Sachem's bows were considerably damaged, and the deck for some distance back and several deck beams were broken.

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 238 Fifth Avenue.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

This (Thursday) and Friday Evenings,
March 3d and 4th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Important Sale by Auction of a
VERY CHOICE COLLECTION
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN
PAINTINGS,
From well-known sales in London and celebrated collections in this country,
Including select examples by the following
Distinguished Masters of the
Old English and Other Schools,
Sir David Wilkie, George Morland,
John Constable, John Leech,
Sir Godfrey Kneller, Thomas Gainsborough,
Anthony Van Dyck, George Boughton,
J. M. W. Turner, Rembrandt,
Dante Gabriel Rossetti,
AND THE CELEBRATED PAINTING,
EDWARD THURLOW,
HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN,
By
Thomas Philip, R. A.
ALSO
SEVERAL BRONZE FIGURES
By CARRIER and [illegible].

e Wanamaker Store

llar a Yard Possibilities

VE you any idea of the immense choice offered you in our Silks at a Dollar a yard?

If you haven't, this may interest you, for we intend to tell of our line at that price.

They're American Silks,—these we speak of now,—we'll talk of importations later. These are American, and they're progress markers. It is New England and New Jersey against Lyons and Zurich. The issue on staple silks is already in doubt.

SUMMER SILKS

Take this line of American silks at $1 a yard, and count styles. If you have the time, we'll supply the silks and the lifting. Perhaps you'd rather guess, it's quicker. How many? Fifty? Many more. A hundred? Many, many more. Two hundred? More yet. Three hundred? *Still more.* Mind you, this is only the dollar-a-yard line.

Now, as to qualities and style-character. For these points we must refer you to the silks themselves. You might as well try to paint the rainbow in black and white as attempt to describe these patterns in ink on paper.

However, here's a partial list,—not much more than a memorandum. Nine-tenths of these more than three hundred patterns are here exclusively. We like that word "exclusive," because we think you do.

Three-toned Brocaded Taffetas; pink, blue or bronze.
Gros d'Londres, triple colors; harmonious effects in greens, browns, beiges, lilacs, etc.
Embroidered Taffetas, canale stripes and serpentine effects, with vines of satin between; eight patterns.
Pekin Faconne Taffetas; hair lines and buds; dark effects; fourteen kinds.
A diamond-dot Gros d'Londres; three-toned effects; ten kinds.
Taffeta Pompadours with double dots in colors separated by hair-lines of black; four kinds.
Ombre Pekin Faconne, in triple shades between satin stripes of black and white.
Bayadere Pekin Taffetas, canale stripes across bars of black and colors on gray.
Bayadere Pekin Taffetas; canale stripes of satin on gray; 8 kinds.
Rich plaid Taffetas, in pretty color plays, with bars graduated from very narrow to extremely wide; sixty kinds.
New checkered Taffetas; cross-bars of colors with hair-line checks of black in relief.
Glace Pekin Taffetas; inch stripes of white, with quarter-inch satin stripes; on green, on blue, on lilac.
Taffeta Glace; with bars and blocks of satin; seven kinds.
Brocaded Taffetas; rustic cubes of satin in two colors.

Newest Styles—Men's Oversacks—Lowest Prices

THIS is literally true. The stock of Spring Overcoats now ready for your inspection shows the *very latest* cuts and the newest approved materials; and, taking into consideration the fineness of quality, the excellence of making, and the perfection of finish, we know of no better values at the figures here quoted. These are mostly silk-lined, and when we say silk-lined we mean pure silk—not an admixture of silk and cotton.

If contemplating the purchase of light or medium weight overcoat, you'll doubtless find something of interest in this offering:

At $10—In all-wool, covert cloth, medium colors; Italian cloth lining; sleeves lined with satin.
At $12—In black cheviot and covert cloths, all-wool; silk lined; wide facings.
At $13.50—In medium and light colored covert cloths; silk lined; lap seams.
At $15—Better grade covert cloths; silk lined throughout; medium and light colors.
At $15—In Oxford mixed Vicuna; Italian cloth lining; satin sleeve linings.
In better grades of covert cloths, worsteds and Vicunas, silk lined, up to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

March, '97—The Shoe Store—March, '98

ITS growth during the past year has been almost phenomenal. From the little corner on the second floor, devoted mainly to the selling of women's and children's shoes, it has developed into a large handsome store on the main floor—already often found too small—where shoes for everybody, to suit all purses, go out in astonishing quantities during every hour of the day.

We delight in giving extraordinary shoe offers and there have been many of late—notably our sale of men's shoes at $1.90, in which values were not less than $3, and most were worth $3.50 and $4. There is still good choosing in the lot, but you must be prompt to get the benefit of this saving.

Here are also four styles of shoes for women with prices that should have some magnetism.

At $3—Of box calf with kid tops, straight, calf tips, medium toe, stout welted soles. Reduced from $4 and considered good value at that price. Laced or buttoned.
At $3—Stout chrome-tanned kidskin, patent leather tips, heavy double soles; welted with the celebrated saddle leather inner-sole; as pliable as whalebone. Worth $5.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Good News of Stationery

THE selling began yesterday, and will probably close to-morrow for lack of further material. Yet there were large quantities. There are few mercantile magnets like the phrase "Half Prices."

What kind of stationery? The very, very best. Not a technical classification, but probably sufficient. The shapes and styles are, if not the very latest, still new; so new as to be quite unfamiliar in many cases, but absolutely "correct."

A Box of 120 Sheets, 25c.
Box of Envelopes to match, 25c.

Just about half price. The styles are Azure Bank Note Bond, Cream and White Irish Linen, Ashes-of-Roses Opaque, and Cream Velvet Finish. Sizes, Octavo, Douglas, Billet, Mignon.

New Neckwear for Women. THE new things are coming in rapidly. They're worth looking at.

Styles of course are wholly new. One season seldom duplicates another in this line. Yet, as last season, the chiffons are very prominent, although [illegible] up in new methods and to new fancies.

Bows, stocks, jabots, and some very striking ideas in what might be described as idealized four-in-hands. Not expensive, either. A dollar buys most [illegible]—some as high as $2, but not many in this class.

[illegible]

New Neckwear for Men. HAVE you seen the window of fifty cent neckwear? If you haven't, you're really missing something. It's an apotheosis of *stripes*. The Spring styles run very strongly on stripes, and it would seem that the more vivid the combinations the better people liked them.

So here we have the new Mogadores, the ombre and Roman patterns, and a very neat combination of black, blue, and white, which is brilliant without gaudiness, and just as new as a thing can be. 50c. for this lot. Try to match them at 75c.

Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Senate Debate on the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way Bill.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S POLICY

Senator Elkins Wants Measures Taken to Protect American Roads from Its Klondike Rate Cutting and General Competition.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To-day's debate in the Senate on the Alaskan Homestead and Railway Right of Way bill was decidedly spirited. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) delivered a vigorous speech in reply to that made by Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) in the course of which he made a strong defense of the honor of Congressional committees and of officials in the several Government departments.

One of the special features of the debate was a speech delivered by Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) in which he explained how the Canadian Pacific Railway was enabled to make war upon American interests, and showed why the aggression of that great railroad ought to be stopped by the United States.

Mr. Carter, in beginning his remarks, said that for two days the Senate had been called upon to listen to one of the most remarkable attacks upon a committee of Senators in a speech making serious charges against individual Senators. It was unfair that the Senator who delivered the speech (Mr. Rawlins) should have withheld it from publication in The Record, inasmuch as it was delivered in the course of a running debate, and the speech could not be published as delivered, parallel with the bill itself, without affording a complete refutation of its charges.

Carter Says It Is an Honest Bill.

"It will be found by Senators," said Mr. Carter, "after a careful examination of the bill that of the wholesale charges of dishonest purpose contained in the speech of the Senator from Utah nothing remains."

Mr. Rawlins disclaimed all intention of casting aspersions upon any Senator, and said Mr. Carter's statement was unwarranted by the facts as could easily be shown by the stenographer's notes.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) requested Mr. Carter to give the Senate a synopsis of Mr. Rawlins's remarks.

Mr. Rawlins rose to give the synopsis himself, but Mr. Carter declined to yield.

"When the plutocrat and the Populist come together," exclaimed Mr. Rawlins bitterly, "it is time for the Senate to beware."

Mr. Carter, without reference to Mr. Rawlins's remarks, said it seemed that the land grant company of Canada and Mr. Rawlins were practically the only ones who declared the proposed legislation was not necessary. There never was a more crying demand for legislation than now existed for the great domain of Alaska. The pending bill absolutely prevented speculation in rights of way of railways through Alaska.

Mr. Carter held that Mr. Rawlins's objection to conferring authority upon the Secretary of the Interior to grant rights of way for toll roads over the territory carried with it a suspicion that we might some time have a Secretary of the Interior who would be a scoundrel. He said that in an experience covering a period of a dozen years in Washington public life he had not encountered a single Government official in any capacity or in any department or branch whose every public act would not withstand the closest scrutiny. He thought that if such suspicions as had been voiced by Mr. Rawlins were to become general, it might be well to put up the auction sign and sell out the Republic.

"I resent the imputation," declared Mr. Carter vehemently, "advanced as a means of defeating necessary legislation, that any official of this Government would dishonestly take advantage of his office or of the authority conferred upon him by this bill to favor his friend, as has been suggested."

Elkins on the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.,) who followed Mr. Carter, said he was glad to see that an effort was being made to exact something from Canada, in view of all that the Dominion Government and its corporations received from the United States. Mr. Elkins referred to Section 13 of the pending bill, which reads:

> The privilege of entering goods under bond or of placing them in bonded warehouses at the port of Wrangell in the District of Alaska, and of withdrawing the same for exportation to any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without payment of duty, is hereby granted to the Dominion of Canada and its citizens, when upon proclamation by the President of the United States it shall appear that no exclusive privilege of transporting through British Columbia or the Northwest Territory goods or passengers arriving from or destined for other ports in Alaska has been or will be granted to any person or corporation by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

"For long years," said Mr. Elkins, "Canada has taken business from our country and despoiled the business of our railroads, and all this without any proper return. In order to understand the better what I have to say, I desire to refer particularly to the Canadian Pacific Railroad."

Mr. Elkins began his remarks concerning the Canadian Pacific with statistics showing its mileage and connections. He said it formed the greatest military, commercial, and political highway in the world. It controlled the politics and dictates the policy of Canada. It could, with its sea connections, transport 50,000 troops from England to Canada in ten days. For its ship line now being built to run between Southampton and Halifax, it would receive a subsidy of $750,000 from England and Canada; for its steamship line from Vancouver to the Orient it received $300,000, and from Vancouver to Australia a subsidy of $250,000. The Pacific Mail for carrying more mail receives from the United States only $14,820. The Canadian Pacific formed the land connection of a commercial and military highway that spanned the globe.

The Canadian Pacific received $1,300,000 per annum in aid of its support and gave it business. Since its establishment it had received from Great Britain in subsidies, gifts, and concessions, $215,000,000, an equivalent of $10,000,000 a year. By aid of these immense concessions it was enabled to take trade from American roads, and did it openly and defiantly.

Known as "The Sitting Bull."

Mr. Elkins said that the Canadian Pacific had been nicknamed by the railroad world "the Sitting Bull." He said the differentials demanded by the Canadian Pacific aggregated from $30 to $60 per car to Eastern and Western cities less than by American lines, and cited the fact that in 1891 the American railroads gave the Canadian Pacific a bonus of $500,000 to keep out of American territory. Subsequently the Canadian Pacific had refused to take this sum, and had been waging a war upon our railroads.

It now was cutting rates against American railroads to get Klondike trade, and actually was carrying passengers from New York to Vancouver, a distance of 3,000 miles, for $38. If the Canadian Pacific is permitted to proceed on these lines it shortly would monopolize the through business from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard and all the business to and from the Orient, leaving to American roads only local business and making only one transcontinental line on this continent. Mr. Elkins said that the amount of business taken from American roads annually by the Canadian Pacific aggregated nearly $50,000,000.

"This sum," said Mr. Elkins, "should be saved to the United States to give employment to our own people, and as trustees of the Republic, we should see that it is saved."

In 1895 the Canadian Pacific hauled 8,000,000 tons of freight in 460,678 cars from points in the United States to other points in the United States through Canada. These cars would make a train that would stretch across the continent.

"We pay $300,000,000 per annum, or $1,000,000 for every working day in the year," said Mr. Elkins, "to foreign ships to haul what we sell and buy, our exports and imports, England getting 60 per cent. of this vast sum. Ninety per cent. of this should be saved to Americans. We once had 92 per cent. of our foreign trade carried in American ships, and now have only about 12 per cent. Americans have suffered the great humiliation of being driven from the sea. And to make this humiliation the more emphatic, England and Canada seem determined to make the Canadian Pacific the only transcontinental line and to monopolize the carrying by rail of a large share of our transcontinental line commerce and all of our trade to and from the Orient."

Mr. Elkins said that seemingly there was little help for our condition, foreign influence being too powerful, notwithstanding the fact that the St. Louis platform, the President's letter of acceptance, and his inaugural address all favored discriminating [illegible]

[illegible]

As a remedy for the existing evils, Mr. Elkins said that he would first abolish the bonding privileges and Consular seals at Vancouver. The effect of this would be to divert trade from the Orient to San Francisco. Secondly, he would compel obedience to inter-State commerce statutes by all lines connecting with the Canadian Pacific. Thirdly, he would enforce Section 22 of the present tariff law in accordance with its meaning and as it reads.

Concerning the difficulties in bringing about what he deemed desirable changes, Mr. Elkins said:

"The only difficulty about stopping the aggressions of the Canadian Pacific is that some local interests in New England and in the Northwest are subserved. It is unfair that one-twentieth of the population should have these advantages and nineteen-twentieths should not. New England has no right to get her supplies cheaper and ship her goods cheaper than any other sections of the country. One-twentieth of the population should not have advantages at the expense of the nineteen-twentieths. New England, always fair on the tariff, should be fair on this question. Section 22 of the present tariff law affords a complete remedy to the existing evils, but it alarmed New England, Minnesota, and Michigan. After long consideration the Attorney General decided that it could not be enforced.

Section 22 of the Tariff.

"If we had enforced Section 22 just as it stands on the statute books we would have had Canada to-day at our feet suing for terms to save Canadian Pacific interests in our country, instead of suggesting what policy should govern us touching Canadian matters and asking for a reduction of tariff rates as a condition precedent to the stopping of killing seals. Canada has not only destroyed our seals, worth $1,000,000 per annum, but continues through the Canadian Pacific aggressions to take away from our roads $50,000,000 per year of legitimate business."

In conclusion Mr. Elkins said we were on the threshold of a commercial war among nations for extension of commerce. The conflict was inevitable.

"It seems now," said he, "as if the United States would have to meet this war single-handed, asking no favors and expecting none. While we do not court such a conflict we need not shrink from it. The conditions as to our shipping and our commercial relations with Canada cannot be made worse. Any change will make them better. In order to meet this war the United States should restore its shipping and stop the aggressions of the Canadian Pacific."

When Mr. Elkins in the course of his speech referred to the military advantages of the Canadian Pacific and its two strongholds—Halifax and Esquimault—Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) interrupted him with the facetious remark that the Senator need have no apprehension of the British guns at those points, as they would endanger Americans only in the event of their kicking, as, if any trouble should occur, Americans would be behind those guns.

In response to a question concerning the incorporation of Section 22 into the present Tariff law, Mr. Elkins said that he had had the credit for that section. He said, however, that wiser men than he had placed that excellent section in the bill.

"I did not," said Mr. Elkins, "have the honor of drafting that section or of placing it in the bill. Its author stands for American interests and I stand with him."

In response to inquiries, Mr. Elkins explained that Secretary Windom was just about to issue an order abolishing consular seals at Vancouver when his sudden and tragic death occurred in New York, and that President Harrison's statement regarding the subject which he had quoted was made just as he was about to retire from office.

The President's Inaction.

"Why does not McKinley take action?" inquired Mr. Lindsay.

"I wish the Senator would ask him," replied Mr. Elkins, "and the Senator might also ask the Secretary of the Treasury why he does not act. Perhaps they will, in time, but I do not know."

"If," inquired Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) "the Canadian Pacific were subject to the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law, would it be able to take away the business of our railroads?"

"It would not," replied Mr. Elkins. "The Senator has struck the point of this entire matter. While our railroads are hampered by that law the Canadian Pacific is free from its restrictions."

In the course of a brief reply to Mr. Elkins, Mr. Hoar expressed some regret that Mr. Elkins had brought into discussion of the pending bill so much matter that was apparently irrelevant. Mr. Hoar said he did not agree with Mr. Elkins as to the danger on account of the Canadian Pacific in time of war. As a matter of fact, these 4,000 miles of railroad would be a hostage in case of hostilities. But independent of this factor, the United States would be entirely capable of taking care of themselves. If they had done so during the Revolution and in the war of 1812, they could certainly do so now. He did not believe in encouraging the talk of possible hostilities with a friendly power, and wanted especially to discourage all ideas of danger from the guns supposed to be pointing in our direction from Halifax and Esquimault.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) followed Mr. Hoar with a sharp though short protest against Mr. Elkins's proposition, on the ground that it was aimed at the interests of the farmers of the Northwest. We have, he said, other interests than those of the railroad trunk lines. At the further end of Lake Superior there is located a great empire of five or six millions of farmers, and the interests of those farmers are of far higher consideration than are the interests of the railroads, however important they may be to their owners. The Canadian Pacific Road had brought to these farmers a reduction amounting to an average of about 10 cents a bushel on the transportation of their products to the Atlantic seaboard. Why should this advantage be destroyed in the interests of a few stockholders and bondholders in these railroads, most of whom reside abroad?

LOUD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Clark of Missouri Opposes It Because He Says It Would Hurt Country Editors.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House spent another day in debate upon the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter. The speeches, as a rule, attracted little interest.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) opposed the bill, mainly on the ground that it was inimical to the interests of the country editor. He said he once was the editor of a weekly newspaper, and he delivered a eulogy on the country editor.

"He is as faithful to the people as the needle to the pole," said Mr. Clark. "In the momentous campaign of 1896, when a vast majority—not all, mark you, but a vast majority—of the Democratic metropolitan newspapers basely deserted their colors and went, bag and baggage, horse, foot and dragoons, into the camp of the enemy, the country weeklies, with rare exceptions, stood by the cause of Bryan, Democracy, and humanity with unshaken fidelity, superb courage, and commendable self-abnegation, thereby vindicating the patriotism, wisdom, and independence of the American press.

"Upon this same country editor we must depend largely for honest, courageous, patriotic press service in the campaign now pending, as well as that of 1900, and surely upon the Democratic side of the House we would be acting with unwisdom to deprive him of any of his prerogatives.

"The Loud bill might not unjustly be entitled 'An act to diminish the supply of anti-Republican campaign literature.' Then it would be true to name. Republicans having nine-tenths of the great metropolitan papers, may find some excuse for supporting a measure which will squelch the country weeklies, but certainly Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans cannot afford to do so, unless they are meditating political suicide."

Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) in opposing the bill, declared that the deficiency in the postal revenues was due to the fact that the railroads received extravagant rates for the transportation of the mails.

Mr. Griggs (Dem., Ga.,) gave notice of an amendment to the amendment of which Mr. Loud gave notice yesterday, providing that newspapers and periodicals should have the right to send out sample copies at pound rates to the number of 1,000 copies.

BANKRUPTCY BILL OBSTRUCTED.

Senator Stewart Says with Free Silver There Would Be No Bankrupts.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Bankruptcy legislation is brought to a temporary stop by the opposition of Senator Stewart, who objects to the reference of the bill as passed by the House to a committee of conference on the part of the Senate. Mr. Stewart's resistance to the usual reference seems to be the expression of a settled distrust of the

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the *fragrance*
of freshly
Cut Roses.

Senate, which may agree to a bill having points of both the House and original Senate bills.

His speech to-day closed with a harangue about silver and a declaration that with free coinage of silver there would be no bankrupts and no necessity for a bankruptcy measure. It is his plan to make the measure one of the issues of the next campaign. It is expected by the friends of both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy that the Senate will order a conference, and that out of that conference will come a bill not exactly like that of the House and decidedly not like that of the Senate or the unripe Nelson bill, of which the author was afraid as soon as it had been passed. The Senate conference committee must be composed of a majority of those who voted for the Senate bill, so that it is sure that the Senate conferrees will not agree to anything radically inconsistent with the views of the Senate. With a report from a conference, it is believed bankruptcy legislation would be secured before the end of the month.

BILL FOR ANNEXING HAWAII.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to Hold a Special Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—At to-day's meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it was decided that a special meeting of the committee should be held next Saturday for the purpose of considering the best course to be pursued in the future with relation to the annexation of Hawaii.

The decision to hold the special meeting grew out of a suggestion that the treaty of annexation should be abandoned and the question taken up in the Senate on the basis of a bill providing for the same end. All members of the committee were not present at to-day's meeting, and it was agreed that the question should be considered by a meeting to be devoted wholly to this question.

Congressional Notes.

Representative Bull of Rhode Island introduced a bill in the House yesterday appropriating $1,500,000 for a public building at Providence.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday made a favorable report on Senator Mason's joint resolution for an investigation of the recent killing of the colored Postmaster at Lake City, S. C.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) introduced an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, appropriating $100,000 to be used by the Postmaster General to establish and equip a modern telephone system among the public offices and buildings in the district.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Senator Hale moved to reconsider the vote by which the nomination of Webster Flanagan, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Texas, was confirmed Tuesday. Mr. Hale said he had received letters saying that Flanagan should not be confirmed, and he merely asked reconsideration in order to permit an investigation. Senators Mills and Chilton of Texas, opposed the motion, saying that while they did not agree politically with Mr. Flanagan, they thought his confirmation should stand. The motion was not acted upon.

NEW POST OFFICE STATIONS.

One on Thirty-fourth and Another on Wall Street to be Opened.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Postmaster General Gary has ordered the establishment in New York of two sub-stations of the Post Office.

On March 15 Sub-Station No. 103 will be opened at the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Tenth Avenue, and on April 1 Sub-Station No. 104 will be opened at No. 29 Wall Street. Both will be registry and money order stations.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs of the District of Alexandria, Va.—MARSHALL L. KING.

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of St. Joseph—WILLIAM L. BUECHLE.

United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri—EDWARD A. ROZIER.

United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri—LOUIS C. BOHLE.

Consul at Belize, British Honduras—WILLIAM L. AVERY of Montana.

Santleman Succeeds Fanciulli.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—W. H. Santleman has been enlisted as a musician in the Marine Corps and designated as leader of the Marine Band to succeed Prof. Fanciulli. He was Sousa's assistant bandmaster for several years, and at present is leader of the orchestra in the Columbia Theatre of this city.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New York offices as follows: Centre Berlin—Frank Jones; Minoa—Mrs. Blanche Morrison.

CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

Manhattan Club Challenges Oxford and Cambridge on Behalf of American Universities.

The Manhattan Chess Club yesterday sent, on behalf of the students of the universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, a challenge to Oxford and Cambridge for a team chess match on six boards, to be played during the Easter vacation.

Dr. L. D. Broughton, editor of the American Chess Magazine, after obtaining the consent of the university players, laid the matter before the Manhattan Chess Club, and arrangements were perfected which resulted in the issuance of the challenge by the club.

Should the challenge be accepted, the rules adopted are that the match be played by cable, play to begin on the morning decided upon at 9 o'clock, New York time, with an intermission of one hour at the end of four hours' play. The teams are to consist of six players on each side, all undergraduates. Time limit is to be twenty moves an hour, and the rules will be according to the accepted American and British chess code.

Each side will pay its own cable expenses, but the Manhattan Chess Club will bear the expense of the American chess players, and the match will be held at its rooms and under its auspices.

GERMANS CHALLENGE YALE.

Invitation to the Hamburg Regatta Cannot, However, Be Accepted.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—Capt. Whitney of the Yale University Boat Club has received a letter from the Allgemeiner Allster Club of Hamburg, Germany, inviting the Yale crew to take part in a national regatta to be held in Germany next July, the date as yet not having been decided upon. The letter translated reads as follows:

> The President of the Crew of the American University, Yale, New Haven, Conn.:
>
> Dear Sir: In this letter allow me to send you a copy of last year's regatta programme of July 17 and 18, saying that races will be arranged as last year, and I believe that a number of suitable races can be found for your crew, if the invitation of visiting the Hamburg regatta finds favor with you. I therefore take the liberty to-day to beg that you will consider whether you could not decide to attend the Hamburg regatta this year. Your announcement and your coming would afford great pleasure not only to all Hamburg people but all German sportsmen, and I can assure you that your crew will be most pleasantly received. Please consider this and favor us with a speedy reply. With sportsmanlike and friendly greetings, sincerely yours,
>
> A. O. SCHUMACKER,
> President of the Allgemeiner Allster Club, Hamburg, Germany.

Capt. Whitney stated this morning that on account of the arrangements which have already been made for the crew, the invitation cannot be accepted.

Mrs. Morrison a Suicide.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., March 2.—Mrs. Walter Morrison, aged fifty years, wife of the Secretary of the Atwood-Morrison Machine Company, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself. Mrs. Morrison had been mentally unbalanced for some time, and on Saturday returned to her home from the retreat at Hartford.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company B Wins the Abeel Trophy with a Score of 624.

THE MEN GAINING IN SKILL

The Scores of Company B's Two Teams Remarkable Considering the Troops Have Had Short Practice with the New Springfield Rifle.

The first team of Company B won the fifty-third competition for the Abeel Trophy, which came to an end at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. The competition was one of the most successful held thus far this season. The winning score of 624 is 7 points better than the winning score made by Company G in the last competition, and demonstrates that the members are becoming more accustomed to the new Springfield rifle, which was used for the first time this season.

Company B had two teams entered. Its second team did much better than some of the first teams of other companies, and the score of 1,230 made by the twenty men comprising the two teams is considered a remarkable score with the new rifle. Corp. E. P. Fowler of Company B carried off the individual honors with a score of 67.

The following is the number of times the trophy has been won by the various companies: Company B, 23; H, 7; F, 6; A, 4; G, 5; C, 4; I, 2; K, 1; D, 1.

Last night's scores follow:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. E. P. Fowler	32	35	67
Private J. D. Thees, Jr.	30	35	65
Sergt. E. P. Sands	32	32	64
Private H. E. Clearman	30	34	64
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	31	32	63
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	32	30	62
Private C. M. Kervan	31	31	62
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	30	32	62
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood	27	33	60
Corp. J. R. Stewart	31	24	55
Total	306	318	624

COMPANY H.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private W. C. Relyea	31	35	66
Private S. M. Richardson	30	35	65
Lieut. J. Wotherspoon	32	32	64
Sergt. E. W. Lancaster	31	31	62
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	31	30	61
Private S. W. Ford	30	31	61
Private L. J. Joscelyn	28	32	60
Private H. C. Dean	28	31	59
Private G. H. Storm	28	30	58
Private H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr.	28	28	56
Total	297	315	612

COMPANY A, SR.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. T. J. Conroy	32	34	66
Capt. H. W. Janssen	30	34	64
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	31	32	63
Lance Corp. H. H. Meeder	31	31	62
Private J. K. Green	30	31	61
Private D. H. Miller	29	31	60
Corp. W. H. Ford	30	29	59
Private W. M. Connell	28	30	58
Private L. J. F. Rooney	30	27	57
Private W. E. Ward	29	28	57
Total	300	307	607

COMPANY B, JR.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. G. H. Gilman	32	32	64
Private E. B. Clark	29	34	63
Corp. G. H. Clark	29	33	62
Lance Corp. J. E. Roeser	31	30	61
Private C. L. Drummond	30	31	61
Private C. H. Plump	29	32	61
Private H. Pinner	30	29	59
Corp. E. D. Hewitt	26	33	59
Private C. W. Layster	30	28	58
Private W. B. Mable	28	30	58
Total	294	312	606

COMPANY K.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private A. V. Stout	31	34	65
Capt. R. McLean	31	33	64
Corp. P. Jay	31	32	63
Private H. Burden	30	31	61
Corp. C. L. Riker	28	33	61
Private E. S. Auchincloss	28	32	60
Lieut. W. S. Scott	29	30	59
Private E. Lincoln	30	27	57
Private I. McKesson	26	31	57
Lieut. H. von L. Meyer	27	27	54
Total	291	310	601

COMPANY C.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private W. N. Bavier	32	32	64
Private D. C. Meyer	31	31	62
Private E. A. Herb	31	30	61
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	29	31	60
Private G. A. Sacchi	30	30	60
Private F. Wessell	30	30	60
Sergt. W. F. Smith	30	29	59
Private C. J. Austin	28	30	58
Private M. Uhl	28	29	57
Private W. H. Hanley	27	26	53
Total	296	298	594

COMPANY K, JR.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private B. Dominick, Jr.	28	33	61
Private T. W. Lloyd	28	31	59
Private H. McK. Kirkland	28	31	59
Private G. de C. Curtis	29	30	59
Sergt. G. Barnard	29	30	59
Corp. R. Wainwright	27	31	58
Private C. Newcombe	29	29	58
Private R. G. Mead	29	28	57
Sergt. G. S. Brewster	24	29	53
Sergt. T. Barron	24	28	52
Total	275	299	574

COMPANY H, JR.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. H. Ford	32	31	63
Private W. D. McClintock	30	32	62
Lance Corp. H. A. Murphy	30	30	60
Private M. K. Miller	29	30	59
Corp. L. V. Ennis	30	27	57
Private H. A. Groesbeck, Jr.	29	27	56
Private J. Church	26	30	56
Lance Corp. W. S. Da Costa	27	27	54
Private F. A. Rorke	28	25	53
Private W. Sargeant	25	27	52
Total	286	286	572

COMPANY A., Jr.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private F. C. Wightman	32	29	61
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	31	30	61
Private F. Budenbach	29	32	61
Private J. G. Geoghegan	28	28	56
Private G. Oakley	27	29	56
Private J. D. Miner, Jr.	28	27	55
Private J. J. Gordon	28	26	54
Private W. G. Happy	26	23	49
Total (9 men)	258	252	510
Other scores:			
Company G, third	274	302	576
Company K, third	271	280	551
Company H, third	248	278	526

THE NEW FLEETWOOD TRACK.

The Driving Club of New York Will Soon Decide Upon the Location for Its Grounds.

President Alfred De Cordova and the members of the Executive Committee of the Driving Club of New York have been annoyed for some time past by stories which have been circulated to the effect that the club had decided, after all, not to build its proposed mile trotting track this year. The matter has been given over to a sub-committee, of which Samuel McMillan is Chairman, and this committee has for more than a month been busy examining sites within easy driving distance of the city. The committee has thoroughly investigated the question of where to locate, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the club next week it will make its report. The committee, it is understood, has made its selection, but will not make known the location until it files its report.

Since Fleetwood Park, the old home of the club, was taken by the city to be cut into streets, the members of the club have been without a trotting track, and have been obliged to confine their speeding to Upper Seventh Avenue or the section of the new Speedway which still remains open. They were without a rendezvous until recently, when the club took temporary quarters on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, overlooking the entrance to the Speedway. Among the sites offered the club for its new track, one near Mount Vernon, and another about two miles south of Mount Vernon, have been looked upon by trotting men as the two most acceptable.

Speaking of the club's plans yesterday, Mr. De Cordova said:

"The sub-committee has been doing its work quietly, but it has gone over a lot of ground. This much the public may be assured of—the Driving Club will give to the city a trotting track which will be a credit to it. The grand stand and stables will be as large and roomy as any in the country, and when the track is completed, the driving public will find old Fleetwood Park rise, Phoenix-like. The track, however, will be more elegant and pretentious than ever the old place was, and it will attract more people."

It is understood that if a site is chosen at the next meeting of the Executive Committee, a bond subscription will at once be floated in order to meet the expenses of buying the property, and building a track. The members of the club are all wealthy, and are enthusiastically in favor of building the new track, and a bond issue of $250,000 would doubtless be subscribed among them.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens; purse. Five furlongs. Little Alarm won, Apronet second, Estrata third. Time—1:04¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. R. Q. Ban won, Pat Murphy second, [illegible] third. Time—1:16½.

THIRD RACE.—Half a mile. [illegible] Stakes, for two-year-old fillies. [illegible] won, Winifred second, Humidity third. Time—[illegible]

FOURTH RACE.—Allowances. Mile and a [illegible]. Lincoln II. won, Argentina second, [illegible] third. Time—2:39½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Two miles, over hurdles. Captain Rees won, Monita second, [illegible] third. Time—3:51.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. [illegible] and Morinel ran a dead heat, [illegible] third. Time—1:43. Purse divided.

GORHAM
Sterling
Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

Marcus Daly Buys a Mare.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2.—Marcus Daly to-day secured another valuable brood mare when his representative bought of Dan O'Brien the nine-year-old Greenwich for $1,500. Her dam was Linda Green, by imp. Australian.

1898 BASEBALL SCHEDULE.

National League Managers Announce the Dates and Places of Games for the Coming Season.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—The National Baseball League announces the following schedule of games for this year:

At New York—Boston, April 15, 16, 18, May 4, July 4, 4, Sept. 8; Brooklyn, May 9, 10, June 11, 13, July 7, 8, Sept. 6; Philadelphia, June 16, 17, Sept. 24, 26, 27, 28, Oct. 5; Baltimore, May 3, July 23, 25, Sept. 13, Oct. 6, 7, 8; Washington, May 13, 14, 16, 17, Oct. 13, 14, 15; Pittsburg, July 20, 21, 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15, 16; Cleveland, May 30, 30, 31, June 1, Aug. 19, 20, 22; Chicago, June 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 12, 13, 15; Cincinnati, June 2, 3, 4, 6, Aug. 16, 17, 18; Louisville, July 15, 16, 18, 19, Sept. 21, 22, 23; St. Louis, July 11, 12, 13, 14; Sept. 17, 19, 20.

At Brooklyn—Boston, July 1, 23, 25, 26, Oct. 6, 7, 8; New York, May 11, 12, June 14, 15, July 5, Sept. 5, 5; Philadelphia, April 29, 30, May 2, 3, Oct. 10, 11, 12; Baltimore, June 16, 17, 18, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10; Washington, May 4, 5, 6, Oct. 3, 4, 5; Pittsburg, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Sept. 17, 19, 20; Cleveland, June 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 16, 17, 18; Chicago, June 2, 3, 4, 6, Aug. 19, 20, 22; Cincinnati, May 30, 30, 31, June 1, Aug. 12, 13, 15; Louisville, July 20, 21, 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15, 16; St. Louis, July 15, 16, 18, 19, Sept. 21, 22, 23.

At Boston.—Brooklyn, May 13, 14, 16, 17, Sept. 24, 26, 27; New York, April 19, May 5, 6, 7, Sept. 8, 9, 10; Philadelphia, June 11, 13, 14, 15, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1; Baltimore, May 9, 10, 11, 12, Oct. 3, 4, 5; Washington, June 16, 17, 18, Sept. 5, 5, 6, 7; Pittsburg, July 15, 16, 18, 19, Sept. 21, 22, 23; Cleveland, June 2, 3, 4, 6, Aug. 12, 13, 15; Chicago, May 30, 30, 31, June 1, Aug. 16, 17, 18; Cincinnati, June 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 19, 20, 22; Louisville, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Sept. 17, 19, 20; St. Louis, July 20, 21, 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15, 16.

At Philadelphia.—Boston, April 25, 26, 27, 28, July 7, 8, 9; Brooklyn, April 15, 16, 18, 19, Oct. 13, 14, 15; New York, April 20, 21, 22, 23, June 18, Oct. 3, 4; Baltimore, May 13, 14, 16, 17, Sept. 5, 5, 6; Washington, July 23, 25, 26, 27, Oct. 6, 7, 8; Pittsburg, June 2, 3, 4, 6, Aug. 16, 17, 18; Cleveland, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Sept. 21, 22, 23; Chicago, July 20, 21, 21, 22, Sept. 14, 15, 16; Cincinnati, July 15, 16, 18, 19, Sept. 17, 19, 20; Louisville, May 30, 30, 31, June 1, Aug. 19, 20, 22; St. Louis, June 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 12, 13, 15.

At Baltimore.—Boston, April 20, 21, 22, 23, Oct. 13, 14, 15; Brooklyn, April 25, 26, 27, 28, Sept. 28, 30, Oct. 1; New York, April 29, 30, May 2, July 26, Oct. 10, 11, 12; Philadelphia, May 4, 5, 6, 7, July 4, 4, 5; Washington, April 16, 19, June 11, July 8, Sept. 12, 24, 27; Pittsburg, May 18, 19, 20, Aug. 12, 13, 15, 15; Cleveland, July 20, 21, 21, 22; Sept. 17, 19, 20; Chicago, July 15, 16, 18, 19, Sept. 20, 22, 23; Cincinnati, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Sept. 14, 15, 16; Louisville, June 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 16, 17, 18; St. Louis, June 2, 3, 4, 6, Aug. 19, 20, 22.

At Washington.—Boston, April 29, 30, May 2, 3, Oct. 10, 11, 12; Brooklyn, April 20, 21, 22, 23, July 4, 4, 5; New York, April 25, 26, 27, 28, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1; Philadelphia, May 9, 10, 11, 12, Sept. 8, 9, 10; Baltimore, April 15, 18, June 13, 14, July 7, 9, Sept. 26; Pittsburg, June 7, 8, 9, 10, Aug. 19, 20, 22; Cleveland, July 15, 16, 18, 19, Sept. 14, 15, 16; Chicago, July 11, 12, 13, 14, Sept. 17, 19, 20; Cincinnati, July 20, 21, 21, 22, Sept. 21, 22, 23; Louisville, June 2, 3, 4, 6, Aug. 12, 13, 15; St. Louis, May 30, 30, 31, June 1, Aug. 16, 17, 18.

At Pittsburg.—Boston, June 24, 25, 27, 28, Aug. 27, 29, 30; Brooklyn, June 29, 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 24, 25, 26; New York, June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2; Philadelphia, May 23, 24, 25, July 28, 29, 30, Aug. 1; Baltimore, May 21, 30, 30, 31, Aug. 6, 8, Sept. 3; Washington, May 26, 27, 28, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; Cleveland, June 11, 18, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, 10, 11, 12; Chicago, May 4, 5, 6, 7, Oct. 13, 14, 15; Cincinnati, April 29, 30, May 2, 3, July 23, 25, 26; Louisville, May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 7, 8, 9; St. Louis, May 13, 14, 16, 17, July 4, 4, 5.

At Cleveland.—Boston, June 29, 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2; Brooklyn, June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 27, 28, 29; New York, June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 24, 25, 26; Philadelphia, May 19, 20, 21, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; Baltimore, May 22, 26, 27, 28, July 30, 31, Aug. 1; Washington, May 23, 24, 25, Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9; Pittsburg, May 8, June 11, 12, June 18, July 3, Sept. 11, Oct. 2; Chicago, May 13, 14, 15, 16, July 23, 24, Sept. 12; Cincinnati, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27, Oct. 3, 4, 5; Louisville, May 4, 5, 6, 7, Sept. 7, 8, 9; St. Louis, April 29, 30, May 1, 2, July 7, 8, 9.

At Chicago—Boston, June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 24, 25, 26; Brooklyn, June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 3; New York, June 29, 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 27, 28, 29; Philadelphia, May 26, 27, 28, Aug. 6, 8, 9, 10; Baltimore, May 23, 24, 25, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; Washington, May 19, 20, 21, 22, July 28, 29, 30; Pittsburg, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, 5, 5, Sept. 25, 26, 27; Cleveland, May 9, 10, 11, 12, July 4, 4, 5; Cincinnati, June 16, 17, 18, 19, July 7, 8, 9; Louisville, April 29, 30, May 1, 2, July 3, Oct. 1, 2; St. Louis, May 8, June 12, 13, 14, 15, Sept. 10, 11.

At Cincinnati—Boston, May 19, 20, 21, Aug. 6, 8, 9, 10; Brooklyn, May 23, 24, 25, July 28, 29, 30, 31; New York, May 26, 27, 28, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; Philadelphia, June 29, 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 27, 29, 30; Baltimore, June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 7, 24, 25; Washington, June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 3; Pittsburg, April 20, 22, 23, May 1, 22, July 24, Aug. 28; Cleveland, April 15, 16, 17, Sept. 4, 5, 5, Oct. 9; Chicago, April 24, 25, 26, 27, Sept. 6, 7, 8; Louisville, May 8, 14, 15, July 4, 4, Sept. 10, 11; St. Louis, May 4, 5, 6, 7, July 3, Sept. 9, Oct. 2.

At Louisville.—Boston, May 26, 27, 28, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; Brooklyn, May 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 6, 7, 8; New York, May 23, 24, 25, July 28, 29, 30, 31; Philadelphia, June 24, 25, 27, 28, Aug. 24, 25, 26; Baltimore, June 29, 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1; Washington, June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 27, 28, 29; Pittsburg, April 15, 16, 17, 18, Oct. 6, 7, 8; Cleveland, April 24, 25, 26, 27, Oct. 13, 14, 15; Chicago, April 20, 21, 22, 23, Sept. 28, 29, 30; Cincinnati, June 12, 13, 14, 15, Oct. 10, 11, 12; St. Louis, July 24, 25, 26, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 5.

At St. Louis.—Boston, May 23, 24, 25, July 28, 29, 30, Aug. 1; Brooklyn, May 26, 27, 28, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; New York, May 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 6, 7, 8; Philadelphia, June 20, 21, 22, 23, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2; Baltimore, June 24, 25, 26, 27, Aug. 27, 28, 29; Washington, June 29, 30, July 1, 2, Aug. 24, 25, 26; Pittsburg, April 24, 25, 26, 27, Oct. 4, 5, 6; Cleveland, April 20, 21, 22, 23, Oct. 6, 7, 8; Chicago, April 15, 16, 17, 18, Oct. 9, 10, 11; Cincinnati, May 9, 10, 11, 12, Oct. 13, 14, 15; Louisville, June 16, 17, 18, 19, Sept. 24, 25, 26.

The schedule differs from that of former years in that the clubs make four Eastern and Western trips instead of two, as formerly, and that New York and Pittsburg will play on Sunday while abroad.

Australians Win at Cricket.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 2.—The Australians won the final test match with Capt. Stoddart's English team, by six wickets. The visitors in their first innings made 335 runs, and the home team in their first innings, ended yesterday, scored 239. The Englishmen, in their second innings, were all out for 178 runs.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN
HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT

[illegible] of a Mass Meeting in Opposition to Further Restriction on Immigration.

SPEECH BY BOURKE COCKRAN

He Declares that the Proposed Measure Reverses the Attitude of the Republic Toward Humanity—Carl Schurz Sends a Letter.

A mass meeting of citizens was held last night at Cooper Union to protest against the Lodge Immigration bill. The call for the meeting was signed by ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Robert Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, W. Dodsworth, editor of The Journal of Commerce; the Rev. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent; Ashbel P. Fitch, John D. Crimmins, George Foster Peabody, George E. Waring, Jr., and a number of representatives of labor unions and banking and other business institutions.

The Vice Presidents included Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Thomas L. James, Henry Clews, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Henry Villard, Charles W. Dayton, the Rev. F. De Sola Mendes, Louis J Kaufman, President United German Catholic Societies; Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council; Spencer Trask, John Brooks Leavitt, Thomas F. Gilroy, and a large number of others equally prominent in the community.

The hall was profusely decorated with National flags and the band played patriotic airs. It was snowing and raining, but about 1,000 people had braved the weather to attend.

Mr. Schieren an Immigrant.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, in taking the chair, said he was an immigrant himself. He came through the portals of Castle Garden more than forty years ago, and all he possessed was his two hands and a brave heart to better himself in the world. In 1856 when he landed on these shores, there was great competition for the immigrant. Whole colonies were persuaded to come over here, and settled out West, where the greatest farming districts in the world were settled by them. Not only farmers, but skilled mechanics came and developed the manufacturing interests, so that this Nation is the greatest manufacturing country on the face of the earth. He felt that there were many immigrants from Germany and other countries who should not have been sent here, but the laws of 1893 were ample against that kind of immigration.

Ernest H. Crosby said that he spoke as an American citizen who had dwelt much abroad and could understand the feelings of foreigners, and therefore sympathized with them. The thing that had prejudiced him most against Sheriff Martin, who fired on strikers in Pennsylvania, was the attempted excuse that he had shot "only foreigners." [Loud applause.] He contended that the Lodge bill, with its educational test, would admit the pawnbrokers, saloon keepers, and shyster lawyers, [laughter,] whom we do not want, and exclude the deep-chested, broad-shouldered, stalwart men who would develop the natural and now neglected resources of the country.

He ridiculed the idea that this country is overcrowded, saying it was absurd to make any such assertion while there is waste and uncultivated land within the limits of Greater New York. As to the matter of illiteracy, the American citizen native born came here much more illiterate than any foreigner could be. The truth is, he said, this country has been so mismanaged and has so wasted its opportunities that it would be more honest for us to acknowledge that we want no more people here because we do not know how to care for those we have.

Mr. Cockran Warmly Greeted.

Bourke Cockran was greeted with great applause. He said that the legislation which the meeting was called to protest against was an attempt to change the attitude of this Republic toward the human race from that in which it had been put by its fathers, to abandon the policy which had been more successful than any ever adopted by a nation, and which befitted a free people for a policy of distrust, pusillanimity, and exclusion appropriate to an Oriental despotism.

The establishment of a Republic here was but the application of principles as old as the human race; but the throwing open of the country's gates to the poor, the oppressed, the hopeful, and ambitious of the world was a new thing, and was the distinctively American policy. It was that policy that had developed three millions to seventy millions, that had made a people of doubtful prospects a magnificent Nation exulting in its strength, glad in its greatness, offering home, hope, and liberty to all the earth. [Applause.] It was now coolly proposed to change all this, to reverse the American policy and adopt the one on which America had turned her back.

The Republicans claimed that the Lodge bill would protect the quality of our citizenship. It did not lie in the mouth of the Republican Party to make that assertion. It might come well from the candidate who was defeated. [Cheers.] Where he received his greatest votes there were virtually no foreign-born citizens. The votes of foreign-born men elected William McKinley President. [Hisses and hoots long continued.] Where the foreign-born vote was heaviest there the Republican vote was heaviest. [Renewed hissing and hooting.] The Republicans in assailing the intelligence and honesty of the foreign vote assailed their own source of strength.

The Question of Wages.

Regarding the claim that the incoming of immigration would decrease the rates of wages he contended that the immigrant gave as much as he took, and more. He was a creator, by force of his circumstances a digger and producer. His industry was of the basic and fundamental form. He was the helot, doing the rough and cheap work, leaving the lighter and better paid work for the citizen of longer residence, establishing by his term of servitude the right of his children to the lighter and higher forms of labor and production. The immigrants who leave their country for their country's good would not be turned back by the Lodge bill. The men and women who come here not to work and produce, but to idle and despoil, can conjugate Greek verbs if it is necessary for them to get away from home and in here.

In replying to the argument that the opponents of the Lodge bill are agents and attorneys of steamship companies, Mr. Cockran said that it illustrated the present calibre and resources of the United States Senate. That body, he declared, is a great comfort to the American people, and compliment to the creators of the Government. The simplicity of a machine was proved by the lack of skill of those who run it. When great constitutional questions were to be settled, men like Clay, Webster, and Calhoun were sent to the front to adjust them. Now that there is only a machine to be run it was proper that machinists should be in charge. [Laughter and applause.] He denied that there was the slightest foundation for the statement of which he spoke. Even if it were true it would not affect the question, but the fact that it was not true and was made without foundation proved that Senatorial morality was on an appropriate level with Senatorial ability. [Laughter.]

The Lodge bill, he said, was conceived in ignorance, and therefore properly supported by misrepresentation. It was drawn in ignorance of political principles and supported in ignorance of moral principles. It was the foolish tinkering of little men with the work of great men, the attempt to destroy a policy designed by giants, and which has endured the test of more than a century.

Mr. Mahany's Address.

Rowland B. Mahany, member of Congress from Buffalo, was introduced as the leader of the opposition to the Lodge bill in Congress.

"The proposition involved in the Lodge bill," he said, "reverses not only the policy of the American Government for the last 100 years, but also the whole history of civilization. The history of immigration is the history of the progress of mankind. From the dawn of civilization it was the [illegible] pushing his way westward, who opened up the fields of Europe. First came the Celtic wave spreading from India to Europe. This was followed by the [illegible], then the Teutonic, and [illegible] the Slavic people rounded out Europe. [illegible] the very liberty we enjoy [illegible] is due to the impulse to seek [illegible] the distinguished gentle-[illegible] all possibilities of humanity, to-day, when a Senator representing the same State goes to his fellow-Senators and asks them to vote for this bill because it is his measure, and because his political advancement depends upon its success.

"I have before me a copy of this bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts. Let us look into some of its provisions. It says here that those shall be excluded over sixteen years of age who cannot read or write. Now, if a man cannot read he will find it somewhat difficult to write. Think of Massachusetts statesmanship fathering a rag like that!

How It Affects Families.

"This bill separates families. It provides that a young man's parents, if they are under fifty years of age, are excluded from coming here to see him, even though he may be dying. They say that such restrictions as these do not prevent the eventual union of families. But they overlook the fact when they say that there are no provisions for the admission of brothers or sisters. It is claimed that labor is in favor of the bill, but there are as many labor men in favor of our side as of the Lodge side of the question.

"Immigration doesn't affect wages of labor. The question before labor to-day, stripped of all soft phrases, is the abolition of the bosses and the trusts. [Applause and cries of "Hear! Hear!"] The trusts by oppressing the intermediate classes curtail the field of labor, and the bosses who oppress labor itself—that is what is the trouble.

"Let me point out another thing. Labor, it is said, is only oppressed under natural conditions when the country is overcrowded. But in the Netherlands there are 600 people to the square mile, and the people there are prosperous. In the Mississippi Valley there are thirty people to the square mile, and the average for the United States is eighteen to the square mile. There is plenty of room in this country yet. Sparsely settled countries have always the phenomenon of low wages.

"This bill is supposed to admit educated labor. American labor is educated, and laborers admitted by the Lodge bill come into direct competition with American labor. We should remember how great a part of our population is foreign. On the battleship Maine at the time of the disaster 136 out of 287 men were foreigners by birth, and 200 out of those 287 were either foreigners by birth or descended in the first generation from foreigners."

The Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions were then read and adopted. The preamble recites that the Lodge bill now in the House, having passed the Senate, will, if it becomes law, exclude annually from the United States many thousands of industrious, self-supporting men and women; that it is unnecessary and oppressive and will not secure the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, since the mere ability to read and write cannot raise the standard of morality; that the pretense that the bill is in the interests of labor is a fraud and a sham. The resolution declares that the meeting, "embracing native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, does most earnestly protest against the enactment of the Lodge bill to impose vexatious, oppressive, and unnecessary restrictions upon immigration, as a departure from the traditional policy maintained by the United States since the Declaration of Independence against the attempt of the British King to establish a policy of exclusion 100 years ago; and we denounce this attempt to close the doors of the United States against those who show their anxiety to join our citizenship by crossing the ocean to seek homes upon our soil as an outrage upon our common humanity, an offense against the brotherhood of man, and a glaring violation of the settled and successful policy of this Republic."

Mr. Schurz's Letter.

A letter was read from Carl Schurz. It said in part:

"That this country should not be a dumping ground for the criminals and cripples of the Old World, we all readily admit; but existing legislation has proved itself amply sufficient to prevent this. The addition to it of a law providing for an educational test is not at all needed to that end. The requirement that the immigrant shall be able to read twenty words of our Constitution is incompatible neither with bad health, nor with bad principle.

"For what reason, then, is the further restriction to be imposed? Its advocates say because the influx of illiterate persons would degrade the standard of American citizenship. That can hardly be the true reason, for some of the most prominent of those advocates advocate also the incorporation in our political system lots of Asiatics in a far-away tropical country seemingly without fear as to the standards of American citizenship. Why, then, should they entertain that fear with regard to the immigration of some thousands of people of the Caucasian race, while we know from experience that, however ignorant and uncouth the original immigrants may have been, their descendants, under our climatic conditions, and the quickening influence of American life, become in the second generation hardly distinguishable in looks, ways of thinking, and habits of life, from the old American stock?

"The real object of the bill is more probably to discourage immigration altogether. Now, that anybody should think that this country—a country still, on the whole, so thinly settled, and blessed with so incalculable an abundance of undeveloped resources—could be benefited by shutting out persons with two strong arms and an honest willingness to work and to help in developing those resources, seems to be almost too preposterous for serious discussion. It is especially preposterous, considering that a great many of the immigrants so to be shut out are to do a kind of work which other laborers will not do.

"It is a curious fact that, while the nations of the Old World, crowded as some of them are, speak with pride of every increase of population they can show, we have on this great continent, with all its vacant places and the immensity of work still to be done, persons who seem to be dreadfully nervous lest our population grow too large, and who, therefore, work hard to keep it down.

"This singular phenomenon may be explained by the fondness of some people for political quackery. Immigration or the so-called foreign element generally is a convenient scapegoat upon which to unload the responsibility of all sorts of political or social or economic evils. Certain symptoms of demoralization in our political life are observed, and, instead of searching for the true sources of the growing mercenary spirit of our politics, our political quack is promptly on hand loudly declaring, 'The foreigner is at the bottom of it. Stop immigration and that will cure it all.'

"The experiment would serve to cure the anti-immigrationists thoroughly of their mischievous notions; but it would be a costly one for the American people in point of principle as well as of material loss."

Letters expressing cordial sympathy with the purposes of the meeting were read from John De Witt Warner, President of the Reform Club, and William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Warner says of the Lodge bill:

"Its one excuse is the necessity of a politician, who, not being able to deliver the prosperity he has promised, is forced to suggest excuses for his default; its best recommendation is that its operation would prove a farce. It is devoutly to be wished that some of our native-born statesmen who can read glibly enough our United States Constitution would emulate, in living up to the spirit of it, many of those whose presence among us they profess to fear."

Mr. Garrison's account of the New England aspect of the bill and suggestion for its treatment is as follows:

"There is no popular indorsement of it by the people or press, and The Boston Journal is its chief outspoken advocate. The hysterical appeals of that paper for prompt action and its censure of the Republicans in Congress who are lukewarm in demanding its passage are hopeful signs of the weakening condition of the patient. In case a vote is reached, the members who record themselves deliberately in favor of this cruel and un-American legislation should be marked for punishment through their own districts. However impervious they may be to the appeals of rights and justice, they are acutely sensitive to signs affecting re-election."

A Buffalo Family's Plight.

A woman carrying a large bundle, with five small children following her closely, attracted the attention of a policeman at the Bowery and First Street last night. She said in broken English that she had arrived from Buffalo in the afternoon. Her husband had recently died, and she had brought the children, intending to see her husband's friend, Francisco Perentro, at 55 Mulberry Street. When she reached that number she found that it was now on the Mulberry Bend Park grounds, and that Perentro was not known. She did not know what to do. They were taken to the Fifth Street Police Station to be kept over night. She said her name was Rose Paladone.

Farewell to China Missionaries.

Farewell was said last night at the Gospel Tabernacle, Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, to Miss Carrie Prentice of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Alice Landis of Lancaster, Penn., two young women who are to leave to-day for Tacoma, and on March 12 take the steamer for China, where they will remain for several years and do missionary work.

[illegible]

Bill in the Maryland Legislature to Enable the Baltimore and Ohio to Reorganize.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—Delegate John S. Wirt introduced into the House of Delegates to-day a bill to provide for the complete reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The incorporators named in the bill are Messrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Henry Budge, Eugene Delano, and E. R. Bacon of New York, George H. Earl, Jr., of Philadelphia; Alexander Brown, John Gill, W. F. Frick, Edwin Warfield, James Bond, J. McKenny White, and Thomas J. Hayward of Baltimore.

It is explained that there is no immediate prospect of a reorganization of the road, and that the bill introduced to-day is solely for the purpose of putting the incorporators in a position to carry out their plans, should they mature during the two years which must intervene before another session of the Legislature will be held, as under the laws of Maryland the complete reorganization of the road, which might involve some changes in its charter, could not be carried out without the consent of the General Assembly. It is also asserted that the bill is a move upon the part of the New York Reorganization Committee to forestall any action the Baltimore committee having the same purpose in view may attempt. President and Co-receiver Cowen is not in the city, and no one else connected with the road would discuss the matter.

SCHEDULE OF CONVENTIONS.

Meetings to be Held During the Coming Season.

The schedule of railroad conventions for the coming season is as follows: April 6, American Railway Association, Louisville, Ky.; April 12, Association of Railroad Air Brakemen, Baltimore, Md.; May 4, Freight Claim Association, Denver, Col.; May 17, National Association of Car Service Managers, Columbus, Ohio; May 25, Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, Atlantic City, N. J.; June 14, Train Dispatchers' Association of America, Montreal, Quebec; June 14, National Association of Local Freight Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio; June 15, Master Car Builders' Association, Saratoga, N. Y.; June 15, Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents, Hot Springs, S. D.; June 20, American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, Saratoga, N. Y.; July 6, National Association of Railway Surgeons, Toronto, Ontario; July 13, American Society of Railroad Superintendents, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; July 20, American Association of General Baggage Agents, Detroit, Mich.; Sept. 6, American Street Railway Association, Boston, Mass.; Sept. 13, Roadmasters' Association of America, Denver, Col.; Sept. 13, Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association, St. Paul, Minn.; Sept. 13, National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' Association, Boston, Mass.; Sept. 13, Traveling Engineers' Association; Oct. 18, Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, Richmond, Va.; Oct. 18, American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, Detroit, Mich.

Southern Railway Changes.

An official circular of the Southern Railway Company treats of changes and appointments relating to the Memphis Division, all of which were effective March 1. The jurisdiction of the Assistant General Manager, Chief Engineer, General Superintendent of Transportation, General Superintendent of Maintenance, Assistant General Superintendent, Superintendent of Motive Power, Purchasing Agent, and Superintendent of Tests of this company is extended over the Memphis Division. Robert B. Pegram is Superintendent of the division, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. Appointments announced for the division are: R. L. McKellar, Assistant General Freight Agent; C. A. De Saussure, Division Passenger Agent; J. H. Turner, Commercial Agent; G. J. Bradley, Commercial Agent; U. G. Soule, Commercial Agent; Taylor Williams, Soliciting Agent; A. R. Davant, Traveling Freight Agent; H. S. Lemmon, Traveling Freight Agent; M. H. Bone, Western Passenger Agent. Jurisdictions are extended in their cases to J. M. Culp, Traffic Manager; W. A. Turk, General Passenger Agent; H. F. Smith, General Freight Agent; Edwin Fitzgerald, General Western Freight Agent, and M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 2.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fé Railway Company held here Directors were elected to serve the ensuing year. The Directors elected the following officers: Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the board, New York; Edward P. Ripley, President, Chicago; George Sealey, Second Vice President, Galveston; A. C. Torbert, Secretary-Treasurer and Transfer Agent, Galveston; L. C. Deming, Assistant Secretary, New York; H. W. Gardiner, Assistant Treasurer, New York; Victor Morawetz, General Counsel, New York; E. D. Kenna, General Solicitor, Chicago; H. C. Whitehead, General Auditor, Chicago; John P. Whitehead, Controller, New York.

Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railroad.

OMAHA, Neb., March 2.—At Lincoln to-day were filed articles of incorporation of the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railroad Company. The capital is $26,000,000. From the fact that chief among the incorporators is George R. Peck, the General Counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, it is presumed the real promoter of the scheme is the Milwaukee Railroad, and that it is simply a move of this road to get a line to the Gulf to compete with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

It is believed that this means the building of a bridge over the Missouri at the mouth of the Niobrara, so as to make the line continuous with that of the Milwaukee in Northwestern Iowa.

Inter-State Commerce Hearing.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, represented by Judge Charles A. Prouty of Vermont, began to-day an inquiry into the complaint of H. M. Strauss, a commission merchant, that the Cleveland Car Service Association, which includes all the railroads entering the city except one, is discriminating against small shippers in favor of big ones.

The Strauss hearing is in a measure a test case. Further proceedings in the other instances will depend somewhat on the decision in this case. The smaller shippers hope that the end of the matter will be that the Inter-State Commerce Commission will dissolve car associations throughout the country.

Cleveland and Newcastle.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—The Cleveland and Newcastle Railroad Company, whose principal office is at Cleveland, filed articles with the Secretary of State to-day certifying that at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was decided to increase the capital stock from $10,000 to $3,000,000. The termini of the road will be Cleveland and Newcastle, Penn.

Rock Island Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The estimated gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of February are $1,356,818, an increase as compared with estimated earnings of February, 1897, of $285,983.

CARRYING PARCELS ON TRAINS.

Runyon's Suit Against Jersey Railroad to be Decided in Conference.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The Court of Errors and Appeals this morning heard further argument in the suit of Elmer Runyon against the Jersey Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff, who lives in Jersey City, was refused admission to one of the company's trains in Jersey City because he carried two small packages. One contained ten pounds of nails and the other contained two bill files.

The railroad company was represented by William H. Corbin. He held that the plaintiff had invited the trouble by taking sides with the "pony express" men, and that he had purchased the goods in question in order to bring on the row.

Justice Garrison asked if the company could search through a passenger's pockets or his valise in order to determine whether or not he was carrying diamonds or other small merchandise. Mr. Corbin replied that a man's pockets were sacred in the eyes of the law, but that a conductor was privileged to demand knowledge of the contents of a valise. He admitted, however, that the passenger was not compelled to give such information. The Court decided to pass judgment on the case in general conference.

LATTIMER MURDER TRIAL.

Sheriff Martin's Cross-Examination by Counsel for the Prosecution Concluded.

DETAILS BY THREE DEPUTIES

Martin's Rescue from the Mob of Strikers Who Were Trying to Kill Him—Only One Volley Fired.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 2.—When court opened this morning for the continuation of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the shooting of the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10, Sheriff Martin again took the stand, and his cross-examination was resumed by counsel for the prosecution.

The main point established was that the witness denied making the remark, after the shooting, that he had merely taken a hand "in the matter as plain James Martin, and not as the Sheriff of Luzerne County."

The defense then endeavored to have the Sheriff testify that he was unable to suppress the riot and disorder that existed in the Hazleton region, and that the civil authorities were unable to cope with it, and had then telegraphed to the Governor of Pennsylvania for aid to suppress the riot, and that consequently the Governor ordered out the State Militia on the night of Sept. 10. The Commonwealth objected to this line of testimony, and Judge Woodward sustained the objection.

Samuel Price, a contractor and commission merchant of Hazleton, testified that he was Sheriff Martin's chief deputy during the week, and had been selected by Mr. Hall of Hazleton, and was sworn in on the night of Sept. 6, four days before the Lattimer shooting. He told about the Sheriff giving all the deputies explicit orders to keep cool and not get excited, to protect property, and maintain the peace. He also told them they were not to shoot unless for self-protection, when the lives of the Sheriff or deputies should be in danger. The whistle of the coffin factory, he said, was to be blown in case the strikers should march on Hazleton.

The witness corroborated Sheriff Martin's testimony from the time the deputies went on duty at 5 o'clock Sept. 7 until they formed in line at Lattimer. He heard several Hungarians jeer the deputies and remark: "You shoot me, killee me; me no citizen; my wife and children get plenty money."

Strikers Had Revolvers and Stones.

The witness also discovered, by going among the strikers and feeling about their clothing, that they were armed with revolvers and stones. The Sheriff declined to have any of the deputies accompany him when he walked down the road at Lattimer to meet the mob and endeavored to halt the strikers. The witness then gave a straightforward account of the scene of the shooting.

He said he was standing in an alley to the left of the line of deputies and saw the Sheriff halt the strikers. Then a moment later the strikers surged around the Sheriff and began to jostle and shove him to the side of the road, when the witness lost sight of the Sheriff by the balance of the strikers surging past him and rushing madly upon the deputies. Just at that point a pistol shot rang out back of the witness and he heard the bullet whistle past. He turned around to see where it came from, when he saw a striker, back of the deputies, pointing a pistol at him. The witness threw himself on the ground and he heard the shot whistle over his head.

He heard the strikers yell, and the next instant he heard the volley fired from about the centre of the line of deputies. The volley sounded like the roll of a drum and was all over in less than half a minute. There was no shooting after the volley. By the time the witness could get on his feet all was over and the strikers were rushing away.

The mob formed in line again about 600 yards away in the woods, and the witness thought that they were going to make another rush upon the deputies, but instead they dispersed.

The witness then told how he assisted in caring for the injured by getting water and bandages, and said he assisted in removing the dead and wounded from the scene.

Some of the strikers had loitered around the woods at Lattimer the balance of the afternoon, watching the deputies care for the dead and wounded, but offered no assistance. They also watched the men at work in the breaker until 5 o'clock, when the breaker was shut down for the day. The witness said he had his back turned when the deputies fired the volley. He did not know who gave the order to fire. He himself did not fire a shot.

Armed Guard of Watchmen.

E. Pardee Platt of Hazleton, manager of the Pardee department store, gave a clear and detailed description of the whole affair. He was one of the deputies, and told how the property owners in Hazelton and vicinity appointed special watchmen to guard their properties at night from the riotous mob of strikers, and how they purchased 100 Springfield rifles and breechloading shotguns for these watchmen. These were the arms that were afterward given to the deputies. He also told how a chartered police association had been organized in 1870, and had guarded company properties ever since in that region.

Mr. Platt told how a striker carrying a flag nailed on a stick had struck him with it, and how the witness broke the stick and took the flag when the striker tried to run the stick in his face. The witness saw the Sheriff halt the strikers at Lattimer on Sept. 10 and advise them to disperse. The Sheriff was knocked down upon his knees and pommeled by the strikers, some of whom flourished revolvers and knives and tried to kill him.

The witness left the deputies, rushed to the Sheriff's rescue, and tried to stop the strikers, but his gun would not work. The rest of the strikers rushed toward the deputies. While the witness tried to rescue the Sheriff he heard a shot, and then came the volley. There was no shooting after the volley, and the strikers scattered. The strikers were shot while on company property. The witness did not shoot, and did not know who gave the order to fire. He aided the injured and dead after the shooting.

A. M. Hess, a civil engineer of Hazelton, who commanded a company of the deputies, corroborated Mr. Platt's account of the attack on the Sheriff and his rescue by Platt. He heard one shot first, like a pistol shot, then another, and then came the volley. There was no shooting afterward. The witness said he did not shoot, though several of his company did. He assisted with the dead and wounded and gave the latter water. He did not see Deputy Raugh shoot any one on the railroad, but saw him care for a striker there.

The witness said he was frightened when he saw the strikers come rushing toward him, as he was sure they would overpower the deputies and disarm them. The woods were black with strikers in this rush.

ASYLUM'S NAME CHANGED.

Enoch Pratt's Heirs Beaten in the Contest in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 2.—Gov. Lowndes to-day affixed his signature to the bill changing the name of the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane to the Sheppard-Enoch Pratt Asylum, in consequence of which the residue of Mr. Pratt's estate, amounting to about $1,500,000, will go to the institution named. A vigorous effort was made to defeat the bill in the House of Delegates, and, failing in that, to induce the Governor to withhold his signature. This movement was attributed to the heirs of Mr. Pratt, and among the eminent counsel employed by them were United States Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and Abner McKinley, brother of the President.

New Rochelle Trolley Franchise.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 2.—The Board of Trustees of this village have granted to the Union Electric Railroad Company of New York a franchise to construct and operate trolley lines over local streets. The New York, Westchester and Connecticut Company, controlled by the Nassau Company of Brooklyn, and the New Rochelle Electric Railway Company, composed of local capitalists, and John H. Starin, were also after the privilege. The Union Company filed a bond for $50,000 as a guarantee of good faith. The Union Company will connect with the present Mount Vernon line, giving the company a through route from Larchmont to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

A CRAZED DOCTOR SHOT.

Chicago Policemen Use Their Revolvers to Subdue the Lunatic Son of a Millionaire.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 2.—Dr. Francis Brooks of 4,648 Lake Avenue, a prominent physician and literary man, was shot twice to-night by two police officers who had been called in to quiet him while he was suffering from mental aberration. The doctor became violent this afternoon, and when Officers Burke and Duffy of the Hyde Park Station answered a summons of the family, they found the physician locked in his room. When they broke in the door, the doctor made a savage attack on them with a large carving knife. Both officers became panic-stricken, and, without waiting to try any of the calmer methods, Burke knocked the doctor down.

He was on his feet again in an instant, and as he made a second charge at the officers, Burke fired at him with his revolver, inflicting a wound in the arm. This only angered the infuriated madman the more. He charged again and received a flesh wound in the side as the result of a bullet fired by Burke. Weak from the flow of blood, Dr. Brooks was finally overcome, but he was not quieted until the officers had been ordered out of the house. He may die as the result of the shock and his malady. The injured physician is a son of Dr. Almon Brooks, a millionaire and a physician of National reputation. He is thirty-one years old, has a wife and one child, is a graduate of Exeter, Harvard, the Chicago College of Law, the Department of Law of the University of Virginia, and the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons.

VETERINARIANS AND HEALTH.

Dr. H. D. Gill Recommends the Inspection of Cows.

Dr. H. D. Gill, Dean of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, read a paper on "The Relation of Veterinarians to the Public Health as Meat and Milk Inspectors," before the Veterinarians' Association, in the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night.

"By the inspection of milk," he said, one cannot determine the condition of the animal from which it was derived, therefore control and inspection of cows, together with preventive restrictions against the contamination of their products, become absolutely necessary. This is also true of meat inspection, for there are some conditions that affect the quality of the meat that cannot be detected after the animal is slaughtered."

The paper was discussed by Dr. L. Austin Peters of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts Cattle Commission, Dr. W. H. Hoskins, Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, Philadelphia; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, and Dr. R. W. Hickman.

GAY WORDSWORTH PASSENGERS.

On the Way from South America They Have a Cake Walk.

The Lamport & Holt Line steamship Wordsworth, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, had among its passengers E. H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil; W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic; Antonio de Magelhaes, Brazilian Vice Consul at Philadelphia; Paymaster E. B. Webster, United States Navy, and several wealthy merchants and manufacturers.

The officers of the steamer related yesterday how these men of affairs threw off restraint during the voyage and with their wives and daughters made almost every day one of merrymaking. They took part in potato races, spoon races, sang songs, delivered recitations and stump speeches, and wound up the voyage with a minstrel performance and cake walk, in which most of the participants were in black face. Minister Buchanan declared that he took no active part in the programmes. Minister Conger, he said, also remained a spectator, and he refused to give details of the amusements.

COSTLY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Owner Injured and a Sum of Money Scattered by Water.

A broken match was the cause of a fire which last night totally destroyed the two flathouses at 250-2 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and in which the owner, Mrs. Margaret Kuhles, a widow, was severely injured. Mrs. William O'Hare, who lived on the first floor of 252, was trying to light the gas with a match. It broke in two and, falling, set fire to the fringe of a couch. In a few minutes the entire room was ablaze and the house filled with smoke.

Mrs. Kuhles, who lived on the top floor of 250 with her invalid daughter Gretchen, became alarmed and, seizing her child, made her way through the smoke which was pouring through both houses to the first floor, but could get no further. She stood on the fire escape helpless. William H. Barker and the Rev. Dr. John W. Rumble rushed out to her assistance, and the former succeeded in reaching her. He pushed the child through a window to a place of safety, but the mother lost her balance and fell headlong to the courtyard below. She sustained internal injuries, and was removed to the Seney Hospital in a serious condition.

Quite a sum of money, representing the rents collected by Mrs. Kuhles, was scattered on the floor by the water which was played on her room, and policemen were placed on guard to watch the débris.

CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

Ex-Minister Buchanan Arrives Here After a Four Years' Visit.

William I. Buchanan, for the last four years United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, who arrived here yesterday, with his wife and family on the steamship Wordsworth, when seen at the Gilsey House last night was enthusiastic over the outlook for the Argentine Republic. He has been stationed at Buenos Ayres and is familiar with the country, its customs, and its aspirations.

He says there is no thought there of anything but peace, and that the purchase of war vessels and munitions of war is to guard against war. A President is to be elected on March 15, and Gen. Julio Roca, who was President in 1882, is the joint candidate of the two parties. The ruling party is divided, and the radicals may or may not name a candidate.

As an illustration of the increased prosperity of the country Mr. Buchanan said that four years ago a gold dollar was worth $4.30 in Argentine Republic paper, while to-day it is worth $2.65. There was no pest of locusts last year, and the republic has exported to Brazil and European ports between 700,000 and 800,000 tons of wheat. Nearly all the trading is done with Europe, although $800,000 worth of sugar was sent to this country last year. The lack of any direct line of transportation to the United States, Mr. Buchanan said, prevented any general trading between the countries. The ex-Minister believes the republic has a great future in the stock raising industries.

E. H. Conger, transferred from his post as United States Minister to Brazil to be United States Minister to China, arrived on the same vessel, and will go to Washington to-day. He declined last night to speak on Brazilian affairs, on the ground that as he was there less than four months he had not had time to make himself familiar with the subject.

ACCUSES HIMSELF OF LARCENY.

George Fox Tells the Chicago Police that He Is Wanted in New York.

CHICAGO, March 2.—George Fox, alias Wagner, twenty-five years old, walked into Detective Headquarters this evening and surrendered to Sergt. Williams, explaining that he was wanted in New York City on the charge of larceny. He said he had stolen three diamond rings, valued at $300, and $50 in currency from Mrs. Florence Allen of 257 West Thirty-ninth Street, that city. He said he fled to Philadelphia, where he sold the rings, and then came to Chicago, and here was overcome by remorse.

Inquiries have been telegraphed as to whether Fox is wanted by the New York police.

Mrs. Semple of Allegheny Remarries.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 2.—Mrs. Marion Semple, widow of William Semple, was married to George S. Stevens, a jeweler of Detroit, at the residence of the Rev. Matthew B. Riddle, D. D., in Allegheny, Monday evening. William Semple was one of Allegheny's successful business men. He was the organizer of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad and of the Baltimore and Ohio's present Chicago connection. He left his widow conditionally the income from about $400,000. His will contained the following:

"I devise all my real estate and give the income of all my personal estate to my widow, Marion Semple, so long as she remains my widow, and no longer."

SUICIDE OF A NEW YORK MAN.

Harry Moore of This City Shoots Himself at His Mother's Home at Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 2.—Harry Moore of New York City, who has been chief bookkeeper in the office of the New York Gas Company, shot himself through the temple at noon to-day at the home of his mother in Kenton, Ohio. Some three weeks ago Moore came home to this city broken down in health and a victim of terrible nervous prostration. Melancholia set in, and young Moore imagined that he was the victim of some one, and was in terrible trouble.

It was feared that in these moods of insanity he might kill himself, and he was watched. But at noon to-day, while the family was at dinner and he was thought to be quietly sleeping, he arose, took a revolver and, going to the bathroom, sat down in the tub and shot himself, dying instantly. He had held very important positions in banks at Minneapolis and Pittsburg. His close confinement to his duties in New York induced the nervous prostration. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married in Bellefontaine ten years ago.

SIX KLONDIKE PILGRIMS.

Westchester Residents See Them Off with a Band of Music.

Six citizens of Westchester left that part of the city last night for the Klondike. All Westchester, including a band of music, acted as escort from the village square to the station. The fortune hunters are George Waller, Thomas Gore, Sherman Duhre, Albert Moore, William Anderson, and George Lenhausen.

Each put up $1,000, and with the money a steam launch and a small steam dredge were bought, as well as the usual outfits. The party has a plan of its own for finding gold. They will not go inland and prospect as others expect to do, but with their dredge will try and uncover the millions which they feel certain lie at the botton of the mighty Yukon. Should this effort fail they will try prospecting. The party includes a baker, bookkeeper, butcher, merchant, doctor, and lawyer.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

Big Advance at Puget Sound Ports on Vessels Bound for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Marine insurance men at Sound ports have decided to advance the rates on all vessels bound for Alaska. The underwriters will probably follow with an advance all along the coast line. At Victoria it is reported rates on first-class steamers will be advanced about 15 per cent. On certain vessels, such as those which are not adapted for the passenger trade, the advance will be from 30 to 50 per cent.

The insurance companies claim that too many unseaworthy vessels are being pressed into the Klondike trade, and they call attention to the risk of insuring steamers engaged in transporting freight and passengers to Southeastern Alaska. The following losses are cited as the reason for raising the rates:

Steamer Willapa, $20,000; steamer Modico, $80,000; steamer Corono, $120,000, and steamer Clara Nevada, $20,000.

KLONDIKERS LEAVE NEW HAVEN.

Twelve Men to Join the Pilot Boat Negus at San Francisco.

NEW HAVEN, March 2.—A party of twelve men started from this city to-day on a journey across the continent to seek their fortunes in the Alaska gold fields. It was made up of those who feared to round the Horn on the pilot boat Negus, which sailed from this port several weeks ago.

They plan to join the original party at San Francisco. There was a large crowd of relatives and friends at the station to see the Klondikers off. Two of the members came from Hartford and a few were from Meriden.

OSKALOOSA'S PURITY CAMPAIGN.

Forty-seven Indictments Found—County Attorney Suspended.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, March 2.—Judge A. R. Dewey opened the February term of the District Court here about three weeks ago, and consternation followed immediately.

Among the first announcements made by the court was that of the suspension of County Attorney James Carroll, who is, or was, serving the last half of his second term. During the past two weeks the Grand Jury has been in session, finishing their labor. When their report was placed in the hands of Judge Dewey to-day it developed that they had found forty-seven indictments, including bills against three of the leading druggists of the city and four of the most prominent saloon keepers here.

The preachers of the city started in to purify the morals of the city and county; hence the result as noted.

YALE GYMNASTIC MEET.

W. L. Otis of East Orange the University Champion.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 2.—The second Yale gymnastic meet and exhibition of the year was held here to-night. The points in the contest decided the championship of the university, and also carried the privilege of wearing a "Y." W. L. Otis, 1900, of East Orange, N. J., scored the greatest number of points, and W. N. Shepard, post-graduate, was second.

CHICAGO'S ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.

Cup Offered by Joseph Leiter to the Most Successful College Team.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Joseph Leiter, king of the wheat pit and the leader of the bulls, has entered into a new kind of game. He says the sport around the Board of Trade is getting tame, and for relaxation he is going to attend a big athletic carnival that Prof. Stagg has in preparation for Saturday at Tattersall's.

Yesterday the wheat manipulator showed his interest in the undertaking by addressing a letter to Prof. Stagg in which he offered a magnificent silver cup to the college team winning the most points. Prof. Stagg immediately answered accepting the offer, which the director of athletics afterward explained was entirely unsolicited.

CENTURY WHEELMEN'S DINNER.

Over Two Hundred Attend a Banquet at the San Remo.

The Century Wheelmen of New York sat down to their third annual dinner last night at the San Remo Hotel, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West. There were 240 present.

Matthew Gibb, President of the club, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the club's organization two years ago with eighteen members, and said: "If the goal set by the founders of the club is reached, it is safe to say that in the years to come the Century Wheelmen of New York will not only give a good account of itself as an organization, but do a powerful good in everything that has any connection with cycling."

Toasts were responded to by Isaac B. Potter, Maurice F. Holahan, City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., J. W. Keller, M. L. Bridgman, Warde Bingley, John Barnett, James McCartney, and Charles Kraemer.

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Dates.

The regatta committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club met in the rooms of the Transportation Club last night. It was decided that the club should have their first race on May 30. The second race of the year will be held during the racing circuit of the Long Island yachtsmen, the date of which has not been fixed. Their annual regatta will be sailed on Saturday, July 30, and the regular Fall race is scheduled for Saturday, Sept. 4.

Wants Her Taxes Reduced.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 2.—The Baroness Bonzon-Hemut has obtained a writ of certiorari requiring the New Rochelle Tax Assessors to show cause why her tax valuation of $54,000 should not be reduced to $24,000. The writ is returnable March 12.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Pleurisy and pneumonia are the outcome of neglecting cold and cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time; it may save your life.

The Truth Against the World.
This adage is [illegible] in every-day life. [illegible] in our case. We [illegible] the world to produce [illegible] equal, and no one has [illegible] the arena to tilt a lance with us. All that we have ever claimed for our
OLD CROW RYE
is strictly true. The best grain, the best care, the best spring of water in the State, the scientific formula of James Crow, and no animals fed at the distillery to pollute the air with their filth. Buy only of reliable dealers.
H. B. KIRK & CO.,
SOLE BOTTLERS,
69 FULTON ST.
Also Broadway and 27th St., N. Y.

FIDLER COAL MINE REOPENED.

Was Closed Three Years and Cost $250,000 Because of Fire.

READING, Penn., March 2.—The Lake Fidler coal mine, in Schuylkill County, Penn., resumed operations to-day after an idleness of over three years, and about 500 men and boys were given employment.

Since this mine was shut down on account of a big fire raging within it, more than a quarter of a million of dollars has been expended in extinguishing the flames, in making necessary repairs, and in opening up new workings.

To Fire the Big Blast.

FORT LEE, N. J., March 2.—The big blast which is to destroy Indian Head, on the Palisades, will be fired between 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES WINTHROP BASTINE, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. BASTINE, Mary E. Bastine, Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.—Dated, New York, February 21st, 1898.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
f24-1aw6wTh

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of Two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) and a surplus of One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms, or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as The Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.—Dated New York, February 21, 1898.

EDWARD SCHMIDT,
HENRY R. STEELE,
ALBERT F. HUNT, JR.,
HARRY D. KITTINGER,
CHARLES P. BLANEY,
WILLIAM H. THITCHENER,
JOSEPH F. DARLING,
WILLIAM P. DOUGHERTY,
RALPH KIRBY,
JOHN F. MEYER,
CARLOS V. SCHUMANN,
FREDERICK W. LANG,
ALBERT MACHOLD,
THOMAS CUSTY.

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at Nos. 610 to 614 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 23, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER, Assignee.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f24-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f17-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway, N. Y. City. f17-1aw6wTh

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 357 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.

GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m3-1aw6wTh

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Gypsy Baron—8:15.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recital—2:30. Illustrated Lecture—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Minstrelsy—8:15.
DALY'S—Lili Tse—The Country Girl—8:15. Matinée—Illustrated Lecture—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—El Capitan—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Red Robe—8:10.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wedding Day—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lodge Brethren—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Travelers' Fair—Day and Evening.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

A man who knows he is right is doubly armed, but thrice and four times so if he can show to the world that he is right. We must expect Spain to rage against us whatever we may attempt to do for Cuba, and from whatever motive. She is a party very much in interest. It is unlikely that she would pay any attention to evidence of our disinterestedness. But that "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" with which we set out upon our National career would prompt us to be very much concerned about having our quarrel just, if quarrel it should be. It would discredit us and be a National calamity if we should give the world cause to believe that we had become either a bullying land-grabber or a knight errant among nations.

But Heaven knows and the world also knows that we have let pass enough provocations for interference in Cuba to refute the charge of undue haste and gain full faith in the honesty and sincerity of our intentions when we do interfere if it comes to that. In particular we shall be fully acquitted of one charge which Spain will bring against us, the charge of giving victory to the insurgents and wresting Cuba from Spain by our intervention. If it could not be disproved this charge would be serious. It would reflect upon our National honor and good faith. In treating of intervention to put an end to tyrannical usage and barbarous practice, out of which the friendly aid of a generous and impartial bystander is the only deliverance, AMOS, in his "Political and Legal Remedies for War," says:

> "But two cautions have to be observed; first, it has to be provided that the aid is accorded at a time and under circumstances which do not in any way prejudge the issue of a struggle yet undetermined, and which ought, in the interests of the State concerned, to be decided by the real and internal and not by the factitious and external elements of victory."

This Nation complained of the precipitate action of Great Britain and France in recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Their action was held to be good evidence of a desire to decide the struggle against the North. Our policy toward the revolted colonies of Spain on this continent has been the opposite of that. MONROE waited long, resisting the pressure of an impatient Congress, and insisting that we could not fully recognize their independence until they had established it. So in Cuba we have observed the full measure of our friendly obligations to Spain. We tolerated a ten years' war in Cuba a score of years ago, and now we have stood by neutral and passive while she has exhausted herself in a futile three years' effort to put down another insurrection.

We shall not decide the conflict against [illegible] has long ago decided it against her. The issue of the struggle is determined so far as she is concerned. By forcing her out of the island we simply force her to recognize the fact that she cannot win, and the civilized world will agree with us. We shall perform an important service to humanity and to the nations of the earth in taking measures to establish a Government in a country now in the hands of contending foes neither of which is strong enough to whip the other and restore order.

"TO RESTRAIN THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS."

The Constitution of the State of New York declares that "no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." Yet the Ellsworth bill, now pending in the Legislature, has for its evident and avowed object to restrain the liberty of the press.

The kind of law which the Constitution says shall not be passed the bosses say shall be passed. That is not only announced from Albany now, but it was announced before the session was begun. The sponsor of the measure declared that "public men" had been so maddened by caricature that they were determined to put a stop to it, and that therefore they would support a measure which puts the very existence of any newspaper at the mercy of two juries which a boss may succeed in packing.

A newspaper may be a public offense in one of two ways. It may be libelous, or it may be indecent. For each of these contingencies the law has amply provided. Libel is not only a tort, punishable by the award of damages against the libeler; it is also a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for a year or less, as well as by fine. The publishing of an indecent newspaper, or of a newspaper which is chiefly a record "of criminal deeds, or pictures or stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime," is also a misdemeanor. These provisions cover all that the law can properly cover of abuses of the liberty of the press. But they do not suffice for the purposes of the bosses. For although personal or political caricature is punishable by the Ellsworth bill only so far as a jury may find it publicly offensive, yet it is plainly the sensitiveness of the bosses to caricature and criticism which gives this bill any chance of success in the Legislature. That has been avowed by Senator ELLSWORTH, and the one outrage specified by Senator GRADY, in his advocacy of the measure, as not punishable by law at present, was a picture of PLATT and CROKER shaking hands over the coffin of HENRY GEORGE. Why should this be punishable? Simply because it "exposes a living person to hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy," and is therefore completely covered by Section 242 of the Penal Code. Either Mr. PLATT or Mr. CROKER can sue for damages, or can proceed by indictment, if he can get a jury to agree with his estimate of his own grievance. What is the need of any more law? Above all, what is the need of the proposed law which, if any jury finds a certain newspaper to be edited with bad taste—for that is what all the verbiage about "having a tendency to corrupt and degrade and deprave" comes to—gives the jury the power to fine and imprison anybody connected with the paper "as principal or agent" and, if two juries find it in bad taste, gives the second jury the power to destroy the property altogether. The thing is so monstrous and shameful that its absurdity becomes a secondary consideration.

It is not to be expected that Boss PLATT or Boss CROKER should enjoy caricatures of himself. Those caricatures of which the sting lies in the point and the point in the truth are especially odious to them. The caricatures are not devised with a view to endear their authors or their publishers to their objects. That the bosses should find many of the caricatures in bad taste was quite to be expected. Other persons who are less interested find many of them in bad taste. But a writhing boss is scarcely in such a frame of mind that he can be trusted to estimate the taste of his assailant. There was a countryman who was goaded by the guying of a crowd of urban loafers into turning upon the leader of the persecutors, knocking him down, bestriding him, and pummeling him. At last his victim cried "Enough." "You are no judge," retorted the countryman, and continued to pummel.

Messrs. CROKER and PLATT are no judges when they have had enough, and the measure which they favor might be used for suppressing the caricatures of Harper's Weekly, as well as of The World or of The Journal. Neither is Senator GRADY a judge, who has been proclaiming their satisfaction with the Ellsworth bill. Senator GRADY is also "a fellow that hath had losses." In the last campaign he declared that he wanted "revenge." If he is permitted to take it upon every newspaper that has spoken disrespectfully of him, the public opinion of New York will no more be expressed by the press than is the public opinion of St. Petersburg.

There cannot be a lawyer in the Legislature who does not believe that this bill is unconstitutional, and would be so declared by the first court it came before, if it were enacted. Yet when the Constitution of the State, which legislators are sworn to support, says that no law shall be passed to restrain the liberty of the press, and Boss PLATT and Boss CROKER say that such a law shall be passed, the Legislature obeys the bosses and disobeys the Constitution. Ex-Senator HILL has shown good sense in coming out publicly to oppose this outrageous measure. He says, very truly, that "no honest public man needs to be afraid of the criticisms or the witticisms of the press." The ex-Senator has of late seemed bent upon attaining the reputation of the only [illegible]cians of his party in this State. That is a reputation good for the man, but very bad for the party.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The chances of getting a decent bill on bankruptcy by a conference between the Senate and the House are helped by Mr. STEWART'S opposition. On Tuesday the usual formal motion was made in the Senate to non-concur in the House bill and ask for a conference. Thereupon rose the unquenchable STEWART and began to make "remarks" against the principle of involuntary bankruptcy. He was assured by Senator HOAR that the conferrees on the part of the Senate could be trusted to assert the views and protect the dignity of the Senate, but Mr. STEWART would not listen. Listening is not his function—quite the contrary. He announced that as long as he lived he would never be silenced in his relentless hostility to involuntary bankruptcy. After he had used up the whole "day" of the Senate in his harangue, he stopped only to resume again yesterday. If this does not induce the Senate to agree to a bill that will take the subject beyond the immediate range of Mr. STEWART'S eloquence, we overrate their patience.

Mr. STEWART is the public champion of the debtor. He is not wholly selfish in this matter, for he is reputed himself to be a creditor to whom considerable amounts are due, in gold, and he probably knows by experience what the powers of a creditor are under the laws of the State in which the debtor happens to live. He seems to assume, however, that the general public is ignorant on this subject, and will believe that there is something peculiarly oppressive in a Federal law that will divide the estate of an insolvent equitably, promptly, and cheaply among legal claimants. As a matter of fact a debtor who has fallen upon evil times through no fault of his own can be more harshly treated under State laws than under the House Bankruptcy bill. He can be harassed, his business completely arrested, and his property stripped from him. He can even in some States, by devices which sharp lawyers understand, be held in confinement, though imprisonment for debt is supposed to be abolished in this country. And it frequently happens that when he has undergone all these torments, he is not at all clear of his obligations and remains unable to do business in his own name. This is the condition of things which Mr. STEWART professes to believe is better for a debtor than that which would be established by involuntary bankruptcy under Federal law.

The phrase "involuntary" is what fires his soul. Yet under the House bill a man who seeks the court himself is no better off than he who is brought into court by his creditors, nor the latter any worse off, if he be an honest man. The effect of the involuntary clause is not to injure the insolvent but to make equal and just distribution of his assets among his creditors. If this clause were stricken out, and only voluntary bankruptcy provided for, the insolvent who refused to take bankruptcy proceedings would still be at the mercy of the State laws, and if he were honest, these would, as we have shown, be much harder on him than the proposed Federal law. We fear, if the truth were told, that the sincere opposition to involuntary bankruptcy comes chiefly from two classes, debtors who are not too honest, and creditors who know that under State laws they can get more than their share of an insolvent's estate.

COURTS-MARTIAL AND CIVILIAN WITNESSES.

A court-martial has no means of compelling a civilian witness to testify. For this reason the bankers and other witnesses summoned to testify before the court-martial now sitting in the Army Building to try Capt. CARTER refused to appear at the first session. They had been advised by counsel that in this case contumacy carried no penalty.

Yet we think the behavior of these witnesses was unworthy and against public policy. Capt. CARTER is charged with the misappropriation of a very large sum of public money—something over two millions—while he was in charge of the harbor improvement work at Savannah. In order to follow up the line of evidence furnished by checks and indorsements, the court-martial adjourned its sittings in Savannah and resumed them in this city. The witnesses it desires to examine are men of more or less prominence in the financial district. At the opening of the court on Tuesday morning none of them appeared, and Col. BARR, Judge Advocate of the court, was compelled to adjourn.

The purpose of this court-martial is to elicit the truth. Any good citizen, it would seem, ought to be entirely willing to assist it in that work. If Capt. CARTER is guilty the public interest demands his punishment as an effective check to further depredations and as an example to other officers in places of trust. If he is innocent, it should be a pleasure to any man to help remove a cloud from the reputation of an able and brilliant officer.

Whichever way the testimony of a witness tended, whether to acquit or convict, if it was truthful it would be a help to justice. That ought to be the paramount obligation of a banker or broker through whose hands Capt. CARTER'S checks may have passed. The Chapman case is not a parallel. United States Senators, unhappily, have, as a body, no very high reputations to sustain. There might be two opinions whether a broker was under greater obligation to protect his customer or to assist in an effort to maintain the reputation of a body that has none. When the accused is an army officer and a graduate of West Point, there is no doubt about the compelling obligation of a witness to tell the whole [illegible] to aid in protecting the honor of the army.

BETTER DROP IT.

A piece of vicious legislation is that proposed in the bill of Assemblyman BRENNAN, which the Cities Committee has decided to report favorably. It provides that certain persons named shall constitute a commission to build a suspension bridge over the East River for surface and elevated railways, bicycle riders, and foot passengers. This proposed bridge is to have its Brooklyn end somewhere between the Fulton Ferry and the navy yard.

The project is the one hitherto known as the "all-railroad" bridge, for which certain Brooklyn interests have been so vociferous. Concerning it no one has yet undertaken to answer the queries propounded by THE NEW YORK TIMES some weeks ago. These queries are: If it will pay, why do not the railways interested build it? If it will not pay, why should the city do so? There is also the objection that there is now building a bridge which with the existing one will answer all the bridge needs in the neighborhood for many years, if not for all time. The first tunnel that is built under the East River will probably result in doing away with any more bridges.

One other fact, which would be controlling with many, is that of the city's ability to pay for the proposed work, which was used with such emphasis against the rapid transit project by the very interests which are clamoring for the bridge. Mayor VAN WYCK, in his message to the Municipal Assembly, stated that the city's margin to incur debt is only about $19,000,000. Now, as a suitable bridge, with adequate terminals, will cost somewheres in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 or $16,000,000, the margin remaining will be only $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. This would be a "danger point" not worth while approaching for the sake of a superfluous bridge.

A more serious thing, however, is the fact that the Legislature should have taken up the matter at all, it being such a flagrant violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the new charter of this city. That instrument provides (Section 48) that the Municipal Assembly shall have the power to provide for the building of bridges over any waterway within the city's limit. What is the use of the Municipal Assembly if the Legislature is to keep on doing business in the old familiar way with strictly local matters?

We tender to The New York Sun our respectful and heartfelt sympathy. It will now be called upon by the rash and inconsiderate action of a distinguished public man, for whom it has made many sacrifices—if not material, at least moral sacrifices—to censure him for a violation of the principle which, largely for his sake, it has laboriously supported. Senator PLATT has introduced into the Senate a bill authorizing a scheme of practically "wildcat" banking, and it will become the unpleasant duty of The Sun to expose and sternly to condemn him. His amazing bill breaks down that bulwark of sound currency, Section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes, by which a tax of 10 per cent. is imposed on circulating notes issued by State banks. It authorizes the issue of such notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the value of deposits and 70 per cent. of the capital of the bank, to be secured by deposit with the United States Treasurer of bonds of any State, county, or city. Further details can only be known when the copy of the bill reaches us. Others there are of course. They may be better, they may be worse than those disclosed in the press summary. But the central principle of the bill is plain, and it imposes on the veteran defender of the greenbacks and the foe of State banking a sad but imperative task. Senator PLATT must be condemned by The New York Sun.

The Loud Postal Reform bill will come to a vote this afternoon. It ought to pass. It is not a complete measure, for it still leaves to publishers much service at the expense of the people for which they ought to pay themselves. Nor does it touch at all the extravagance of some of the Government payments. But it does exclude from low-rate postage considerable quantities of matter which at present pays less than one-twelfth of the cost of carriage to the Government, without any proportionate benefit to the people. That is a beginning, and in the right direction. Ultimately it may be possible to perfect a system by which all matter carried in the mails shall pay about the cost of its own carriage, leaving the people to decide for themselves how much of each class shall be sent. It will not be possible to do this exactly, but it can be done very nearly. Until then every measure of economy which reduces the deficit in the postal revenues is to be commended.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to current rumor—decidedly unstable foundation, it must be confessed, for serious discussion—there is a strong inclination on the part of the Administration to attempt a settlement of the Cuban problem by offering the guarantee of the United States for bonds in sufficient amount to buy the freedom of the island. This would undoubtedly be a course most satisfactory to the creditors of Spain, who would see their now shaky security made as good as gold, but there is not the faintest hope that the Cubans would ever be able to pay even the interest on the enormous sum which the mother country would literally be forced to demand. Sooner or later the necessity to foreclose would arise, and the United States would find that it had paid an exceedingly high price for a piece of property which few people are sure is worth taking as a gift. If the Cubans were only a little more ready to take desperate chances, to risk all on the outcome of a series of really decisive battles, the problem would be infinitely simplified. It is at least possible that they would be successful and drive their tyrants from the island. Many a people has overcome great[illegible] the United States [illegible] worthy of consideration, and, if they preferred annexation to independence, their propositions would have the dignity that comes from the seal of victory.

—Too great importance may easily be ascribed to the disaster which has befallen the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association. As a matter of fact, it justifies no anxiety whatever among the shareholders of other organizations of the same kind—none, that is, unless the other organizations are conducted in the amazing way that this one was, and, fortunately, such displays of combined ignorance and recklessness are very rare. It is not necessary to consider here whether the wrecking of the Home Mutual was due to dishonesty or not; that is a matter for the criminal courts to decide, as it is for the civil courts to determine upon whom the losses incurred shall fall. Present purposes only require that attention should be called to the inevitableness of what has happened. The whole conduct of the association's business was left in the hands of a single man, there seems to have been no pretense of auditing his accounts, and no restraint was placed upon the free exercise of his judgment. This was simply the giving of an urgent invitation to just what has come, and the members have only themselves to thank for the costly experience they have bought. The average building and loan association does not conduct its affairs in this way, and there are hundreds of them in which any such outcome is impossible.

—In accounting for their abandonment of the plan to send a relief expedition to the Yukon country, the Washington authorities say that "the conditions have changed." By this, probably, they mean that they now have facts instead of rumors to guide their actions, which is always a change of conditions much to be desired. Leaving that unimportant point aside, however, what anxiety of mind must this decision have created among the interesting hyperboreans who have just started for the Pacific coast from this port. They are very far from home, and there is likely now to be a waning of the tender care with which, hitherto, they and their four-legged charges have been treated by the Government agents. They will not be abandoned, of course, but if human nature is human, these people will be allowed to realize that they are the inconvenient proofs of a rather costly mistake.

PERSONAL.

—All civilized nations are alike interested in solving the mysteries of Egypt, and therefore it is eminently proper for them all to contribute both money and personal effort toward the work of discovery which is going on in that ancient land. This work in recent years has owed more, perhaps, to the organization known as the Egypt Exploration Fund, whose headquarters are in London, than to any other agency. Both generosity and intelligence have been shown by its members, and their reward has been a large increase in the amount of accurate knowledge concerning the remotest period in which humanity made any enduring records. Recognizing these facts, it has been deemed advisable to form a New York Branch of the English society, instead of attempting independent action, and the movement has already become a success. Among those who have accepted a position in the council of the branch are J. PIERPONT MORGAN, SPENCER TRASK, J. HENRY HARPER, Archbishop CORRIGAN, Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, Dr. HENRY VAN DYKE, Dr. GUSTAV GOTTHEIL, and Dr. W. S. RAINSFORD. The Secretary is the Rev. ALBERT A. BROCKWAY of 2 Bible House, this city, and the Treasurer is HAROLD MORTON WILCOX. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has been chosen Honorary Vice President. The Egypt Exploration Fund has three divisions—Egyptian exploration in general, by means of expeditions sent out each year under skilled and experienced leadership; second, the archaeological survey of the Nile Valley, and third, a newly established department concerned with the finding and publication of classical and early Christian literature, much of which still exists in Egypt. The membership fee is $5 a year, and contributors, if they choose, can indicate which part of the organization's work they desire to encourage.

—Soon after the blowing up of the Maine, the most reckless of the local experiments of sensational journalism printed a dispatch signed "Balfour," in which admiration was expressed for a particularly cheap as well as particularly foolish bit of self-advertising at what might easily be the National expense. This dispatch came from England, it naturally excited the interest of the London papers, and one of them raises an important question in regard to it. The word "Balfour," the cautious Briton declares, is very indefinite, and he asks whether the encourager of freakish enterprise has as Christian name, Arthur, Gerald, or Jabez. We don't pretend to decide this important point, but the chances are that JABEZ BALFOUR was the man who commended the "enterprise" of our contemporary. JABEZ always was an appreciative fellow, and he has much spare time on his hands just now. Both of the other BALFOURS are busy men, and there are several other reasons why it is improbable that either of them signed the dispatch in question.

—Mrs. MARGARET DELAND is one of the women who are alarmed by changes which she says are noticeable in "the feminine ideal." The new individualism, she declared in a recent lecture, is a threat to the family, and she mourned that the field of feminine activity, once including only such occupations as teaching, nursing, and sewing, has now broadened until it takes in practically every phase of industry and art. Of course, Mrs. DELAND has a right to found apprehensions on anything she chooses, but somehow the necessity for sympathizing with her is not very apparent. If women are entering new avenues of employment daily, it is no proof that they are any different from their predecessors, for the chances are that those predecessors would often have been more than willing thus to secure independence for themselves, and that, if they realized it, they regarded the impossibility of doing so as a great misfortune. Increase of opportunity does not change women any more than it does men; it only gives them a chance to develop, and why should there be lamentation when they take advantage of their privileges? Mrs. DELAND says that the Woman's Building at the World's Fair was "a humiliating and mortifying exhibition," simply because it set women apart and increased their self-consciousness. Perhaps this is so, but the evidences of it are not conspicuous.

INDIANS—DEAD OR ALIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are only dead Indians good ones? Is it honorable to the American Nation to perpetuate the wrongs done to them from the first settlement of this country? "Facts are stubborn things," and figures do not lie, when truthfully arrayed. The facts are these, and the figures will follow.

On the Gila River, at the Pima Reservation, in Arizona, are 4,000 Pima Indians, who are industrious, intelligent, and virtuous, and who want to earn their living. In the war between the Apaches and settlers, from 1866 to 1867, first under Gen. Crook and later under Gen. Miles, it is reported, on good authority, that these Indians saved [illegible] Since that time the settlers on the upper Gila have built canals and have drained the river and left the Indians in poverty and suffering.

In the Spring of 1895, Col. J. Roe Young, Superintendent at the Pima Agency, complained to the Indian Commissioner at Washington of the wrongs done to his Indians, and asked that a corps of hydrographic engineers be sent to view two or more sites on the Gila, fourteen miles east of Florence, at the Buttes, and on Queen Creek, a tributary. And as a result, Mr. Arthur P. Davis was sent for this purpose, in December of that year, with a force of competent men, who performed the work assigned, spending six months at the task.

In March, 1897, Mr. Davis made his report to Congress through his chief, Mr. F. H. Newell, Hydrographer, as "Doc. 27, Fifty-fourth Congress, Second Session." For the time spent and the means at hand, the report is excellent, and shows faithful service and skill. This document states that the cost of constructing a reservoir at the Buttes, including land owned by settlers below, and $15,000 annual expenses for running, is $2,244,000. Gov. Hughes, in his report for 1895, states that the Papagoes in Pima County stole cattle from the stockmen at a loss of $60,000 annually, and solely to keep their families from starving. All those 4,000 or more Papagoes, when this reservoir is built, can settle on the reservation with the Pimas, and, like them, become self-supporting. When these 8,000 Indians are supplied with water for irrigation, the surplus, as the above document shows, can be utilized by the settlers, who, in payment for land, water rights, and water rents, will, in less than ten years, return the entire cost to the Government. It is estimated that it will cost $250,000 annually for many years to support these 8,000 Indians in idleness and worthlessness.

Now, as a matter of economy, is it not cheaper and wiser for the Government to construct said reservoir and make good citizens of them? A clause calling for $20,000 to investigate water storage on the Gila and its tributaries, looking to the construction of said reservoir, was inserted in the Indian Appropriation bill, passed the House, and went to the Senate, and by the committee was stricken out. Far be it from me to criticise that act. They had not the information on which to base judgment, and there was not time to investigate the urgent demand for the call. Had those men been able to see the wrong and bitter cruelty of depriving those patient, suffering Indians of means of support, they had never perpetuated so direful a calamity. But if they will reconsider and reinstate that clause, there is time to avert the terrible evil and retrieve their honor. Will the conferrees, in whose hands the power lies, unanimously recommend such action? Last Fall, 100 or more Pimas sowed wheat, expecting rain to mature it, but the rain came not, and the seed was lost, and the Government must feed them and their ponies, or both must suffer.

Of these Indians, 430 are now members of the Presbyterian Church under the veteran missionary, the Rev. C. H. Cook, who has been their pastor over twenty-seven years. The writer has lived close to them nearly ten years, and knows whereof he affirms. He has come 3,000 miles to plead that their wrongs be righted, and if he returns without this clause reinstated, it will be a sad day to him, and more sorrowful to them.

It was through Secretary of the Interior Bliss and Marcus A. Smith, Delegate to Congress, that the clause was inserted and passed the House, and the writer's object in coming and remaining is to aid Mr. Smith in obtaining justice for these Indians and relieve their sufferings.

Is it not the voice of all patriots and philanthropists, and the constituents of every Senator and Representative that this plea be granted?

Gentlemen of the press, I would not trouble you, but the burden is laid on me, and I mistake if you will not be glad to lend a lifting hand. I have left my home and come 3,000 miles to attain this object. On my field, I have been preaching nearly ten years to noble sons of worthy sires—sons who are drifting and wrecking their lives, while anxious mothers in the East are sighing and crying, "Where is my wandering boy to-night?"

I am here from no motives of pecuniary gain—am in my seventy-fourth year, still hearty and strong, and count the sacrifice but a trifle, if you will but tell my story and let it pass from State to State, till 10,000 voices ring out and echo and re-echo from hill top to hill top and mountain to mountain, "O ye Congressmen, grant the prayer of the man who represents those sons and daughters of the desert!"

REV. I. T. WHITTEMORE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1898.

THE JEWS FOR ARBITRATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The country is profoundly agitated because 253 men have been blown into eternity, and a noble ship has been wrecked. Every man with the slightest spark of humanity in his heart must mourn for the loss of life and for the sorrow which has come to the mothers, widows, sweethearts, sisters, and daughters of those brave men who met death so swiftly. Every man with any claim to manhood must be indignant, and justly so, if the explosion was not an accident.

But is war the remedy? No and yes. Common sense will say it is folly to declare war, for war would mean making more widows and orphans, and that would be no cure for the sorrows of the widows and orphans already made. War is a curse, a crime and a cruelty, unless it is the last recourse; then it is righteous and proper.

May I be permitted to make this suggestion? If the American Government finds it has a just case for damages against the Spanish Government, would it not be becoming to the majesty of this country to say to Spain: "We consider you responsible for the Maine accident, and we offer you this proposition: That we submit our claim to a court of arbitration, and you submit to its decision, whatever that decision shall be."

The personnel of this court of arbitration is a matter for serious consideration. Perhaps the professors of international law in the chief universities of each nation where they have such a chair would be satisfactory. If the Government believes it has a just claim against Spain, and Spain will not consent to arbitration, then, much as I object to war, I fear war is the only becoming solution, and God be with the right.

Courts of arbitration composed of monarchs or political potentates are apt to be biased by present or remote political considerations in the eyes of the general public, which is usually neither just nor generous. As a Jew, I hope the time will come when an international court of arbitration will be established in Zion, under the auspices of the rehabilitated Jewish nation, the only nation with no political aspirations beyond its borders, and, therefore, always able to give an unbiased verdict.

Bearing in mind the cost of war and war preparations, the curses of conscription and pension abuse, the fact that might is not always right, the disturbance of economic equilibrium, loss, ruin, disease, and death, tears and blighted lives—all summed up in the one word "war," it is a question whether it would not be cheaper for the great nations to purchase Palestine, set up and guarantee a neutral nation therein, and allot its political rôle as arbitrator.

It would mean the fulfillment of the Zionist's dream—a university whose luminaries would mean righteous decisions for the world, a fulfillment of the old hope and prayer, "And many peoples shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the Lord of Jacob; for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord out of Jerusalem. And He will judge between the nations, and decide for many people, and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning knives; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, and they shall not learn any more war."

H. PEREIRA MENDES.

New York, March 1, 1898.

CHEAP LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Investigations have been made of late to learn the cause of rapid growth of cotton manufacture in the South, and their reports indicate no one weighty cause, but several moderate causes.

Cheap labor is chief of the causes enumerated; but behind it is cheap living, and behind this cheap land and mild climate, and the last is the radical cause.

The South is of large extent, north and south, as well as east and west, and has high land as well as low. Her climate is therefore, though mild, sufficiently varied, from one locality to another, to suit any species of manufacture.

Mild climate favors cheapness in living, demanding as it does less expense of shelter, clothing, and fuel, and the lower the latitude is the less its demand of expense [illegible] er advantage in her staff of life, corn bread, much cheaper than bread of wheat or other grain, and universally used and liked in the South, her people preferring it for everyday use, especially with meat. The sum of these several advantages for cheap living is a big advantage for manufacture.

In the South is a vast quantity of very cheap, very arable, and naturally poor land, much of it only nominal in price, and any one may own many acres of it. It is mostly in the South's older States, or what is called the Piedmont region, the slope from high land to tidewater. Sand and gravel are general characteristics of the region's poor land, and they are incapable of prosperity to agriculture. The vegetation that does best on them is such as takes deep root, like trees and bushes, and such as is partial to sandy soil, like sweet potatoes and melons. The mulberry and grape are indigenous to them, and nature indicates fruit, wine, and silk as proper products for them; but their numerous inhabitants know nothing of production of silk and wine, and care little for fruit for market, they being devoted mainly to crops of corn and cotton, for which the land is not good, and the yield of these to the acre is so small as to oblige them to make up in quantity of land tilled for the lack of yield, in order to get a poor living out of the land. Thus they have to work hard, and are kept poor and obliged to live extremely cheap. They are inured to as cheap living as is possible with full efficiency in labor. No efficient labor can live cheaper. Their houses cost very little, clothing little, and their staple diet, produced by themselves, is bacon, vegetables, and corn bread of rudest composition.

They generally own the land they occupy, and therefore theirs is landed poverty and negative of luxuries, but not of such necessaries of life as suffice them. They gladly serve others, especially in factories, and for wages that seem low, but which are quite satisfactory to them, as a little money does much for them.

The whites are much brighter than European immigrants, and make good operatives. The blacks and mulattoes need more training, but make better operatives than commonly alleged.

As operatives these people can work cheaper than they are doing, and when necessary they will do so. Operatives elsewhere not being able to live as cheap, cannot work as cheap as these people, whose corn bread they cannot endure. To them it is unpalatable and indigestible, and sends them to hospital. Corn bread therefore beats protective tariff. Use of corn bread of coarsest kind requires habituation to it from infancy.

Southern operatives need not be dependent wholly on wages, as cheap land and favorable climate afford opportunity for considerable additional resource—vegetables, fruit, and domestic animals.

The natural attributes of the poor lands justify the conclusion that they will always be poor, and supply plenty of good, cheap labor.

Poverty is no bar to multiplication, and these lands before the rebellion were the chief breeding grounds of slaves for the markets of the Southwest, and this is the only industry that had ever flourished on them.

Many of the whites formerly emigrated to the West, tempted by her fertile lands, to be had for squatting. The Government no longer has such lands this side the Rocky Mountains and outside the tracks of Winter's blizzards and Summer's blasts and grasshoppers. These people therefore no longer have this alternative, and must stay on their native lands. Manufacture is now a necessity and a blessing to them.

If we were to fabricate for the use of the world our immense annual production of fibrous and metallic material, we would be the foremost nation in manufacture, commerce, marine transportation, and wealth, as we are now in agriculture. That we will be such is apparently our destiny, through necessities engendered by large increase of our population—operation of laws of nature. Is corn bread labor going to expedite the destiny, and the poorest and most neglected part of our country going to be an important factor in conferring upon us general National ascendency?

G. W. J.

New York, Feb. 28, 1898.

There Is No Seigniorage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Secretary Gage's statement to the Senate as given in your Washington correspondence this morning contains a fact which, no doubt, some men have for a long time fully appreciated, but which, I believe, has not before been clearly and officially stated.

It is: That since 1890 the United States Government has purchased 168,674,682 ounces of silver at a cost of $155,931,002. This silver, most of which the Government has on hand, is now worth at 55¼ cents an ounce $93,192,762. The difference—$62,738,240—is the loss which the Government has actually sustained by buying silver, reckoning the value of the silver on hand at its present market price.

Coupled with the truism lately enunciated by ex-Secretary Fairchild, that Governments do not make the price of any article—of silver any more than of anything else—this sums up the present situation very tersely. What sheer nonsense, then, to talk about any seigniorage on the silver owned by the Government.

C. H.

Highland Falls, N. Y., March 1, 1898.

Infernal Machines and England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Thursday's editorial you say that "we sent infernal machines to her shores [England's] till she shrieked aloud," &c. When did we Americans ever do so? Probably you meant the Irish, domiciled here as Irish-Americans. Then why not have so stated it plainly, so as not to cast odium on the American people?

You may be tired of such commendation, but I beg to add commendation of your Saturday Supplement.

A. C.

New York, Feb. 26, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Preliminaries.

"When are you going to begin building the new church?"

"When the building committee gets through quarreling."—Chicago Record.

Relentless.

"No, Sir, I would not accept his apology and forgive him, even if he were starving."

"What! Would not you allow a starving man to eat his words."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Reprehensible.

"Hit nevuh pays," said Uncle Eben, "foh er man ter lose is temper. But dar is 'casions when he do seem jestified in deliberately gettin' red o' his good nature."—Washington Star.

Interested to Know.

First Senator—There is quite a lengthy interview of yours in this morning's paper.

Second Senator—Is that so? What did I say?—Chicago News.

Opposed to War.

Willie—Well, I don't want any war with Spain.

Father—Why, I thought all you boys believed we could lick Spain with one hand.

Willie—Maybe we could; but that would make more history for us boys to study.—Philadelphia Record.

YOU CAN'T FOOL US, BIRDIE!

From The Boston Courier.

O bluebird! perched on an aspen limb
In the February glitter,
You can't fool me with your syren hymn
Or the twit of your tunesome twitter;
I know, while of vernal things you blab,
That the buds don't burst nor the brooklets bab,
And that 'neath your promissory gab
There's an ornithological titter.

It's a chestnut, birdie, so it is—
This little toot you're tooting—
You seem to make it your annual "biz"
To come at the first saluting
Of genial air, and chirp about
The dandelion's coming out
And the rhubarb's readiness to sprout,
And the verdure's general shooting.

But, bluebird perched on an aspen limb,
This Spring you sing's a spectre,
You can yawn the thing till your senses swim
In a sea of god-kissed nectar,
But you can't inveigle a chap that's cute
To shuffle his four-ply flannel suit,
Nor, in a moment of rashness, shoot
His all-wool chest-protector.

[illegible] of Outrages Aimed [illegible] the Enthusiasm Shown on His Anniversaries.

RECEPTION TO HIGH PRELATES

His Holiness Receives Congratulations on the Twentieth Anniversary of His Accession to the Pontifical Throne.

ROME, March 2.—The anniversary of the coronation of the Pope, Leo XIII., which took place in the Sistine Chapel on March 3, 1878, was celebrated to-day. His Holiness, who was in excellent health, received the congratulations of the high prelates in the Throne Room, replying in a strong voice. He recalled the demonstrations upon the occasion of the sacerdotal and Pontifical anniversaries, and protested against the outrages aimed at this enthusiasm, which had been allowed to be committed, adding that it was painful that the aspirations of the faithful toward Rome, the sacerdotal metropolis and depository of divine oracles, should be willfully misrepresented. But, continued his Holiness, in order to console the Papacy for these outrages, God has increased the love of the multitudes for the Papacy in Rome and throughout the entire world.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ARMING.

Special Military Commission to Make Purchases in Europe.

BUENOS AYRES, March 2.—Acting in pursuance of the general demand for an increase in the armaments of the Argentine Republic, the Government will send a special military commission to Europe to purchase armaments.

A NEW PRESIDENT IN BRAZIL.

Senhor Camposalles Elected, with Senhor Rosasilva Vice President.

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—Senhor Camposalles has been elected President, and Senhor Rosasilva has been elected Vice President of Brazil, by a large majority. The Opposition in Rio Janiero abstained from voting. There was no disorder.

CRUISER AUSTRALIA IN PERIL.

Seamen Play with a Fuse in the Shell Room and Start a Fire.

PORTSMOUTH, March 2.—The British first-class armored cruiser Australia, twelve guns, 5,600 tons, coast guard ship in Southampton waters, had a narrow escape to-day. Two seamen were playing with a fuse in the shell room, where they set fire to some stores. The flames were extinguished by the prompt flooding of the apartment.

ANXIOUS TO ABOLISH BOUNTIES.

European Powers Willing to Impose Countervailing Duties.

LONDON, March 3.—The Morning Post says it hears on good authority that the bounty-giving powers are anxious to abolish bounties, and are willing to meet in conference in London and to adopt the convention of 1888 or, as an alternative, to accept the imposition of countervailing duties.

NEW RACING YACHTS ABROAD.

A. Barclay Walker and the German Emperor to Have the Boats.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily Mail says this morning it understands that Mr. Andrew Barclay Walker, the well-known yachtsman and owner of the racing cutter Ailsa, will build another racing cutter and sail her under the same name.

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Emperor William is quietly having a racing yacht built at Southampton. She will bear the name Iduna, and will enter regattas in German and English waters next Summer."

GERMANY'S NAVAL FORCE FIXED

Budget Committee of the Reichstag Adopts a Section of the Bill.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day adopted, in accordance with the Government proposals, Section 1, Paragraph 1, of the Naval bill, fixing the number of ships to be held in readiness for service, as follows: A flagship, 18 battleships, 12 large cruisers, 30 small cruisers, 8 coast-defense ironclads, and 13 gunboats, besides torpedo boats, schoolships, and small gunboats.

The Budget Committee, with the concurrence of the Government, has accepted the amendments of Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Centrist party, modifying the septennate proposals.

The Centrists are understood to prefer a compromise to fighting the Government, seeing that the country favors the naval bill.

ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

Sir Herbert Kitchener to Lead the Anglo-Egyptian Forces.

LONDON, March 3.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily Mail says it has been definitely decided that the Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, shall lead the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces on Khartoum.

Sir Herbert Kitchener, who has been Sirdar of the Egyptian Army since 1890, is now in his forty-eighth year. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, and was promoted in rapid succession to the rank of Major General, which he attained in 1896. He served in the Soudan campaign from 1883 to 1885, commanding Egyptian cavalry. From 1886 to 1888 he was Governor of Suakin, and later in the year was severely wounded in the action at Handoub.

PRINCE ALBERT'S COMING TOUR.

He Expects to Study the Government and the People.

LONDON, March 2.—Prince Albert of Belgium spent the night in London, and embarked on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Southampton, accompanied by Col. Jungbluth, Dr. Melis, his private physician, and two servants. The officials of the Belgian Legation bade the Prince farewell at the depot. He was unassumingly dressed, and travels unostentatiously in an ordinary car. Col. Jungbluth said the tour of the Prince was more for study than pleasure. He expected to study the United States Governmental methods, the Colonel explained, to visit factories, mines, and farms, and to observe the people of the United States in their habits, thought, and manner of living, all of which, he added, would be useful for the Prince's future.

In conclusion, the Colonel said the Prince had not given a thought to the social phase of his trip, and had not decided whether he would or would not travel incognito.

Suit Against Labouchere Off.

LONDON, March 2.—Henry Hess, editor of The African Critic, announces that he has "temporarily" discontinued his suit against Mr. Henry Labouchère, editor of Truth, owing to the alleged disappearance of certain court records in Pretoria, Transvaal Republic.

Americans to Wed Abroad.

LONDON, March 3.—The Morning Post announces the approaching marriage of E. [illegible], son of the late incumbent of the American Church, Paris, to Miss Almira [illegible] of San Antonio, Texas.

Prince of Wales Visits M. Faure.

PARIS, March 2.—The Prince of Wales, who is on his way to the Riviera, called on President Faure this afternoon, and the latter has returned the Prince's visit.

Bohemian Diet to be Closed.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, March 2.—In pursuance of an imperial order, the Bohemian Diet will be closed after to-day's business.

[illegible] a Captain and Reparation Refused by Gen. Billot.

LONDON, March 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, as an indication of the extent to which militarism is obtaining ascendency in France, gives a long correspondence showing that former Minister Trarieux, after the Zola trial, received an outrageously insulting letter from Capt. Begouon, an officer of the general staff. M. Trarieux referred the letter to Gen. Billot, Minister of War, requesting that the writer should be compelled to apologize or be punished.

Gen. Billot declined to intervene on the ground that the letter was private. M. Trarieux then appealed to the President of the Senate, M. Emile Loubet, on whose intervention Gen. Billot administered a quite inadequate reprimand to Capt. Begouon.

Picquart Will Not Fight Esterhazy.

PARIS, March 2.—Col. Picquart, the disciplined chief witness for M. Zola in the recent trial of the author, has informed the Aurore that he will never consent to fight Major Esterhazy if the latter challenges him.

CONVENTION REGARDING CHINA.

England Seeking to Bind Russia and Germany More Closely.

LONDON, March 3.—The Standard says this morning:

"The Government is negotiating with Russia and Germany in an endeavor to embody the agreement regarding China in a convention, but it is doubtful whether those powers will bind themselves in such a definite manner."

Russian Troops for the Far East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The Russian steamer St. Petersburg has passed through the Bosphorus with 1,563 recruits, bound for Vladivistok.

COSTA RICA MOVING TO WAR.

Preparations to Fight Nicaragua Advancing Actively.

COLON, Colombia, March 2.—The arrivals from Limon, Costa Rica, to-day report that the preparations for war with Nicaragua are actively advancing. Men are being enlisted and troops have already been ordered to the frontier.

The mission of the Guatemala peace envoys to the two Governments have thus far been unsuccessful.

FOR EMILIO AGRAMONTE.

Artists of Note Honor Him with a Testimonial Concert at Chickering Hall.

There was a large audience at Chickering Hall last night to attend the testimonial concert given to Emilio Agramonte in recognition of his efforts to promote and advance musical art during his thirty years' residence in this country. The list of those tendering the concert included Walter Damrosch, Alexander Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Victor Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, and Carlos Hasselbrink.

The rendition of the programme, which included artists of note, was on a high order throughout. Mr. Agramonte acted as accompanist for every number but the first, in which, with Victor Herbert, who played the 'cello, and Carlos Hasselbrink, violinist, he played an allegro moderato of Godard's trio in F. Mr. Herbert's rendition of his own "Berceuse" and Davidoff's "At the Spring," won much applause.

Heinrich Meyn, the baritone, who sang Verdi's "O tu Palermo," got an ovation, and gave a little English love song as an encore. Miss Kathryn Hilke, soprano, and Miss Gertrude Stein, alto, sang in duet Rossini's "Quis est homo," with fine effect. Miss Stein also sang Bemberg's "La Mort de Jeanne d'Arc," and Miss Hilke rendered "Sans toi," by D'Hardelot; "Pourquoi rester seulette," by Saint-Saëns, and "A toi," by Bemberg. Miss Rachel Hoffman, pianist, played Händel's variations de la Suite in E, and Chopin's ballade in A flat, and William Rieger, the tenor, sang Braga's "Bella del tuo sorriso."

The Mendelssohn Quartet Club—Messrs. Distelhurst, Clarke, Metcalfe, and Hawley—sang Dudley Buck's "Twilight" with marked effect, as well as "Three Fishers" (Goldbrek) and Nessler's "Ave Maria." Three other selections by Miss Hoffman and Verdi's "Bella Figlia," sung in quartet by Miss Hilke, Miss Stein, Mr. Rieger, and Mr. Meyn, completed a most attractive programme.

THE FUTURE OF OLYMPIA.

Possibility of the New York Life Forming a Stock Company.

It is evident that the New York Life Insurance Company is in no particular hurry to give Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein the lease of Olympia. The papers have been prepared and submitted many times to the company's representatives, and notwithstanding that they have declared every day for the last week that matters would be brought to a conclusion, the papers are still in the hands of Wise & Lichtenstein unsigned.

The insurance company has proposed a scheme which if carried out will be a most extraordinary one for a corporation of its kind. It proposes to eliminate the Lyric Theatre part from the management of Mr. Hammerstein and conduct it under its own direction by organizing an elaborate stock company patterned after the Empire or Lyceum stock companies, and to obtain the very best talent. This has not as yet been definitely decided upon, but the idea is being seriously considered.

Only One Sunday Night Concert.

The Maurice Grau Opera Company finds that it will be absolutely impossible to give the contemplated series of Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House with Theodore Thomas's Chicago Orchestra, owing to the many engagements for Sunday nights that have been booked at the house. The only available night will be Sunday, March 13, and it has been arranged to give a concert on that night with Josef Hofmann as the soloist. It was originally intended to give a concert this coming Sunday, but Mr. Thomas has prepared to hold a rehearsal on that afternoon and does not think the men could go through what might be called two difficult performances in one day.

"Cuba's Night" in the Garden.

It was "Cuba's Night" at the Commercial Travelers' Fair last night, and a large crowd, particularly from the Cuban colony, swelled the attendance in Madison Square Garden. President George E. Green, former Mayor of Binghamton, and ex-Judge Pitman delivered addresses, in which they said that if Cuban independence cannot be procured by peaceful intermediation on the part of the United States, "it must be secured through the arbitrament of the sword or the annihilating process of the cannon." The speakers, in referring to the Maine disaster, praised the patient spirit of the President in the present crisis.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Souvenirs were given away last night at the performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Casino.

Mrs. Grace Wallace Belasco, the actress, has fallen heir to about $250,000 through the recent death of her father, C. D. Tower of Chicago.

Manager Charles B. Dillingham has engaged John Blair for Miss Julia Marlowe's company next year. Mr. Blair at present appears in the performances of "El Gran Galeoto," playing the part of Ernest.

An interesting entertainment will be the one given by Jerome H. Eddy at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sunday evening, March 20. At least thirty stars of the dramatic, operatic, and vaudeville stage will appear.

The Seventh Regiment Band, aided by several popular soloists, will give a concert at the Broadway Theatre Sunday night. The programme will be an attractive one. General Merritt and his staff have promised to be present, together with Col. Appleton and some of his staff.

Sir Squire Bancroft, the English actor who was honored by Queen Victoria for his contributions to the dramatic art, arrived in New York from Canada Tuesday night. It is likely that Sir Squire will give an entertainment in New York within the next ten days, which will consist of readings from books of prominent English authors.

Miss Mildred Meade has recently been engaged by Mr. Savage of the Castle Square [illegible] Meade was a member of the [illegible] Company in Baltimore, and is a [illegible] Admiral Meade.

Josef Hofmann, the pianist, and a party of friends occupied a box at the Bijou Theatre last night. On March 14 the managers have decided to make the night which will mark the one hundred and twenty-fifth performance of "What Happened to Jones" a patriotic one by distributing handsome cushions representing the American flag with the battleship Maine worked in the centre of it.

Charles Frohman has abandoned all idea of presenting any other play but "The Conquerors" with the Empire Theatre Stock Company this season. The company's season will end on or about May 1. After closing here the company will go to Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, giving one week to each of these cities and appearing in "Under the Red Robe" only, "The Conquerors" being reserved for use during the regular Fall tour.

"The Yellowstone National Park" will be the subject of the third in the series of E. Burton Holmes's lectures at Daly's Theatre. This lecture will be given to-day at 11 A. M., Friday at 8 P. M., and Saturday at 11 A. M. At the end of the lecture an entirely new series of motion pictures will be shown, among which will be representations of the Yellowstone geysers and falls in action, and also a charge of the cavalry troops stationed at Fort Yellowstone.

Walter Jones has purchased a new comic opera for his season next year which he speaks very highly of. The opera was written over eight years ago by Clay Green, and has been lying idle ever since. The music is by Fred Eustis. Mr. Green has decided to revise the book somewhat by bringing it up to the present time, and Walter Jones has agreed, as representative of the syndicate back of him, that in the event of the opera's non-production by Sept. 1, 1899, he will forfeit $1,000.

Leo Dietrichstein has signed a contract to appear with Elizabeth Robins in the Ibsen production which will be shown at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this month. The first play will be "Hedda Gabler," in which Mr. Dietrichstein will take the part of George Tesmond, the husband of Hedda, and it will be presented on March 21, Ibsen's birthday, which will be recognized by the giving of honorary performances in London, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Paris, Dresden, Munich, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Miss Helen Bertram has signed a contract with Frank L. Perley to sing the prima donna rôles with the Bostonians next season in the place of Miss Alice Nielson, who at the close of this season's tour severs her connection with the organization to star in an opera which is being written for her. The opera will be known as "The Fortune Hunter," the book by Harry B. Smith and the music by Victor Herbert. The scene is laid in Hungary, and the plot deals with the Hungarian war of independence. The opera, it is understood, will have four comedians, one of whom will be Jerome Sykes, now with "The Highwayman" company. Miss Nielson's part will be that of a gypsy fortune teller.

At the matinée of "A Normandy Wedding" yesterday it was denied that Miss Dorothy Morton would soon retire from the cast, but many believe there is considerable truth in the report, as it has been an open secret about the Herald Square Theatre ever since the piece was first produced that Miss Morton's presence in the cast was objected to by one of the adapters of the opera, C. A. Byrne. Only recently he found fault with the manner in which she sang her part, and didn't hesitate to tell her so. It is now said that Miss Eva Gordon will soon appear in the part. Miss Gordon has never appeared in an important rôle in this city, but has been successful in Boston. It has also been said that next season Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper would assume the part now being played by Merri Osborne. Mrs. Hopper says the report is untrue.

AN ORPHAN BOY'S FORTUNE.

Ohio Youth Who Came Here to Seek His Fortune Adopted by Mrs. I. D. Crawford.

Little Millard Stottlemyer, the fourteen-year-old orphan lad who came to this city from Ohio five weeks ago with $8 in his pocket, to look for work and try and make a future for himself, has at last found a good home and kind friends to look out for him. His money ran out about two weeks ago, and he has since been under the care of the Children's Society in Brooklyn.

Mrs. I. D. Crawford, wife of the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel in this city, went over to Brooklyn yesterday, and, obtaining permission to take charge of the boy, brought him home with her. She busied herself all day buying him clothes, and having his nails manicured and his hair cut, until, when he was seen last night at his new home, he looked as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox, and only betrayed this country breeding by a few phrases he dropped during his conversation. He is going to be put under the care of a tutor at once, and next Winter will be sent to school.

Millard is a bright looking lad. He is much pleased with his present home, and means to take advantage of every opportunity offered him.

"When my money ran out, and I could get no work," he said, "I began to wish I was back on the farm again, but now I am glad I came. I am going to study hard, and make a name for myself."

Mrs. Crawford has imposed only two stringent conditions on the lad—that he tell the truth, and not smoke cigarettes.

Millard's mother died two years ago, leaving him an orphan, and he has since been living with a farmer named Fox near Springfield, Ohio. Five weeks ago he got the idea into his head that he wanted to strike out for himself, so Fox bought a ticket to New York, and, giving him $8 for pocket money, started him off into the world, inexperienced and without friends. He looked for work in this city without success until his money ran out and he was forced to go to the police for aid.

G. S. BELL RELEASED ON BAIL.

Arrested in the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx Matter.

George S. Bell, President of the defunct Home Mutual Building and Loan Association of the Bronx, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. He was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Pool and sworn out by State Bank Examiner James S. McMaster. It is alleged that Bell swore to a false report on the financial condition of the association.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge. He seemed to be cool and unconcerned. He said that he could not remember whether he signed the report or not, and that he might have done it and might not. He said he relied implicitly upon the Secretary and the Treasurer of the company, and that if he did sign the report it was done unwittingly and without any criminal motive. He had such confidence in his subordinate officers in the concern, he said, that he did not require them to furnish bonds.

Bell's examination was adjourned to next Monday, and he was released on $1,000 bail. His son, Edward A. Bell of 951 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, went on the bond. The police were looking all day yesterday for George W. Harris, the Secretary of the defunct association, who is wanted on the same charge. They could not find him at his home in Franklin Avenue.

LUMBER DEALERS MEET.

Representatives of Huge Interests Indorse the Torrey Bill and the Gold Standard.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 2.—The sixth annual meeting of the National Lumber Dealers' Association was held to-day. The organization contains 220 of the largest wholesale dealers in the Middle and Northeastern States, and it is declared that their interests amount to a hundred million dollars. In the absence of the President, Charles M. Betts, of Philadelphia, his annual address was read by Temporary Secretary J. J. McKelvie of New York. One important statement made by the President was that the annual output of lumber in this country exceeds in value all the gold, silver, coal, iron, and wheat.

A resolution was adopted approving the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, and the Henderson bill in case the Torrey bill is not passed by Congress. Another resolution, adopted unanimously, declared in favor of the gold standard. The following officers were elected: President—John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo; First Vice President—John S. Esterbrook of Saginaw, Mich.; Second Vice President—R. C. Lippincott of Philadelphia; Treasurer—F. W. Cole of New York; Secretary and Superintendent of Credit Bureau—Eugene F. Perry of New York.

[illegible] Romantic and Classic in Music at Mrs. A. P. Fitch's.

The Harlem Philharmonic Society, which is an organization of women, representative of musical interests in the social world of the upper part of Manhattan Borough, attended yesterday morning the opening lecture in their course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music," at the home of Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, 16 East Eightieth Street, where all the meetings will be held. Her parlors were crowded yesterday.

Miss Sarah C. Very is the lecturer for the course, which is a somewhat advanced one in the study of music. An interesting feature of her lecture was the translation of a complimentary notice of the society's recent concert in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria which appeared in the last number of the Leipsic Signale. The subject yesterday was "A Retrospect and Forecast." Miss Very reviewed the outlines of the history of music course which the Philharmonic studied last year, and announced that the present course would be taken up with special reference to the attitude of America toward music, in connection with such topics as "Indian Music," "Music in the Schools," "Music for the Masses," "International Pitch," &c.

"One complains," said she, "that our composers are not appreciated abroad, nor do the expressions of our writers on music carry much weight, as all who read German, French, or Italian magazines of music know. And in America there is a still greater need of an intelligent understanding of the distinctions between the classic and the romantic than in Europe, where personal knowledge is transmitted through families, and local associations carry conviction."

The oboe, the instrument often used in getting the pitch for an orchestra, was exhibited, and its use explained, while sound-vibrations, nodes, and overtures were discussed with reference to the construction of musical instruments, as a desire had been expressed by the members for some elucidation of the subject of acoustics.

Miss Very also played Beethoven's "Rondo," Schumann's "Träumerei," and Chaminade's "Pas des Amphores."

Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. S. C. Mastick, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Crall, Mrs. John Elderkin, Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Jewett, and Mrs. MacCrea were among the members present. The next lecture will take place on Wednesday morning.

FLATBUSH TONGUES WAGGING.

Peculiar Complications in the Families of the Snyders and Esquirols.

Excite Much Curiosity.

Society in the old Dutch town of Flatbush has been gossipping for several months about the peculiar complications in the families of the Snyders and Esquirols. A series of singular incidents, which, in the light of the latest developments seen inexplicable, have set tongues wagging, and everybody in Flatbush is curiously awaiting the outcome.

To begin with, Philip A. Snyder, a young man of good family, and formerly an officer in the National Guard, was sued for breach of promise by Florence Robinson, who claimed that Snyder's family had refused to allow him to marry her because of inequality in their social status. She won her case.

Shortly afterward it was announced that Snyder was engaged to marry Miss Frances Esquirol, and that Miss Esquirol's brother, Daniel L. Esquirol, was engaged to marry Snyder's sister, Nellie. It was announced that there would be a double wedding. About three months ago, however, Esquirol and Miss Snyder were married, and it was said that the other couple would be married later.

A few weeks ago it became known that Snyder and Miss Esquirol were married, and that a secret wedding had taken place in August, about three months before the marriage of Esquirol and Miss Snyder. No explanation was given, but after a while the talk began to subside.

Yesterday came the biggest surprise of all. The following advertisement appeared in a Brooklyn paper:

ESQUIROL—MY WIFE, MRS. NELLIE SNYDER ESQUIROL, having left my bed and board without any cause, I take this means of forbidding any person or persons from harboring or trusting her on my account or in my name. Signed, DANIEL L. ESQUIROL, 129 Woodruff Av., Flatbush.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Esquirol could be found yesterday. Mr. Esquirol's mother said she knew nothing about any difference between her son and his wife, and so far as she knew they were still living together happily. Her daughter-in-law, she said, had gone to her parents' home, 234 East Twenty-first Street, to spend a day or two. A. J. Snyder, Jr., Mrs. Esquirol's brother, said the advertisement was news to him. Meanwhile curiosity in Flatbush has not subsided.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Woman's Press Club is to have a benefit on March 29 in the Garden Theatre, the use of which will be given by Charles Frohman, the manager.

The third of a series of four subscription dances given by Mr. W. H. Andrews was held last evening in the reception room of the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. There was no cotillion.

Prof. Ware is to deliver at 5 o'clock this afternoon the second of the course of lectures in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, which will take place in Sherry's large ballroom. "The Louvre and the Tuileries" is his subject.

The Woman's Club of the Borough of Richmond held an interesting meeting at St. George yesterday afternoon. Among the visitors were Mrs. William T. Helmuth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Charles H. Dennison, Vice President of Sorosis. Mrs. Dennison delivered an address on "Club Life for Women." Mrs. William Clinton Brown sang.

Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab's sewing class for the Mothers and Babies' Hospital held its first meeting at her home, 4 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday morning, and listened to music while they sewed. Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Dickinson, and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt were among those present. The class will meet on Wednesday mornings in Lent at Mrs. Schwab's.

The parliamentary law class of the Original Society of Colonial Dames heard their first lecture at 3 o'clock yesterday, at the home of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, where they will meet on succeeding Wednesday afternoons in Lent. Miss Adele Field is the lecturer, and among those in the class are Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Effie Borrowe, Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. James W. Gerard, and Miss Boudinot.

The class of 1898 of the New York Hospital Traning School for Nurses had their graduating exercises in the Administration Building, 8 West Sixteenth Street, last night. Diplomas were presented, there were refreshments and music, and about 200 people attended their reception between 8 and 10 P. M. The graduates are Miss Sophia S. Higinbotham, Miss Isabel D. Richmond, Miss Helen G. Mathews, Miss Edith E. Stannard, Miss Elizabeth D. McCulloch, Miss Marian H. Wilson, Miss Mary Weir, Miss Mary E. Cruso, Miss Alice M. Kyle, Miss Etta F. Jackes, Miss Mary A. Walsh, Miss Josephine Hill, Miss Annie M. Rykert, Miss Helen F. Newhort, and Miss Alice L. MacDonnell.

Reception for Pundita Ramabai.

The inclement weather seemed to have no effect upon the attendance last evening at the reception tendered to Pundita Ramabai at the home of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, 110 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, by the members of the local Ramabai Circle. Dr. Abbott introduced Pundita Ramabai, and she was received very cordially. The visitor said that her object in coming to this country was to secure the continuation of the pledges for the support of her school for Hindu widows, at Poona, and to interest her friends in the establishment of a mission school for 300 orphan children.

JAPANESE BLOW OUT THE GAS.

Consul at Chicago and a Naval Constructor Ill in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—W. Takasi, the newly appointed Japanese Consul to Chicago, and T. Ito, an imperial naval constructor, en route to Philadelphia, who arrived here from the Orient on Monday, had narrow escapes from death at the Occidental Hotel last night.

They blew out the gas upon retiring, and when the escaping gas attracted the attention of the hotel employes some hours later, both were unconscious. Physicians were summoned, and the Japanese officials were resuscitated after several hours' hard work.

[illegible] Comic Plays.

TROY, N. Y., March 2.—John Wild, the comic actor, died this morning at his home, Idlewild, at Burden Lake, eight miles from Troy. He leaves a wife and four children. He had been ill of dropsy and heart trouble for four weeks.

John Wild was associated with Edward Harrigan's comic dramas of low life in New York from their inception. He was, when the famous "song and dance team" of Harrigan and Hart was formed, an impersonator of darkies—a "hamfatter," to be technical—in the old variety shows. His best card then was the forlorn, hungry, cowardly, pilfering and mendacious black rascal, dressed in an odd assortment of rags, who invariably played second fiddle and catspaw to an aggressive, noisy, inventive fellow. In spite of the treasured theory that American negro minstrelsy was founded on observation of the traits and habits of the Southern darky, this personage was taken (as, indeed, were most of the others of minstrel farce,) indirectly, from the long-established theatre of Europe. He was, in fact, Jacques Strop or Jacky Goosegreen, in burnt cork, the Jack Pudding of the old pantomimes, the fool of the old mysteries over again. Wild's partner in darky "sketches" of this sort, along in the seventies, was William Gray, who played the dignified rascal with delightful mock gravity.

Gray and Wild were employed in the "olio" at the old Theatre Comique when Harrigan and Hart had grown popular enough to undertake its management, and thus they became, as it were, charter members of the new company, and pioneers of a new departure in minor drama. The old Theatre Comique preserved salient features of a variety house nearly all through the management of Harrigan and Hart. The performances would begin with a comic sketch by Wild and Gray, followed by a sentimental ballad; then the afterpiece would be given without division into acts. Not exactly the first of these novel comic dramas, in which the incessant warfare between the Irish, Germans, and colored folks in our down-town wards, was grotesquely set forth, but one of the earliest and best remembered, was "The Mulligan Guards Picnic," which grew out of a short sketch, which, in its turn, was the outgrowth of a song. Thus Harrigan began his Rougon-Macquart, or, to find a precedent in the classics, his Atridae: Daniel Mulligan of Mulligan Alley; his wife, Cordelia; his son Thomas, his German tenant, Lochmuller, with his Irish wife; his boon companion, Walsingham McSweeney; his colored housemaid, Rebecca Allup, and her friends, the Rev. Palestine Puter and Capt. Simpson Primrose, figured in many comic plays as full of verity and "photographic accuracy" as of Irish wit and rough pantomimic fun. And in all of them Johnny Wild was Primrose, Captain of the Skidmore Guards, executive officer of the secret society called the Half Moons, whitewasher and doer of odd jobs, coachman, footman, dog-charmer, and policy player.

He accompanied Harrigan and Hart to their new Theatre Comique, (opposite Waverley Place,) and was with them in their brief term at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; and, after their separation, he was long with Harrigan in the Park Theatre, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. About ten years ago speculators induced him to believe that he was a "drawing card" himself, and he went a-starring in an acrobatic farce called "Running Wild"; but there was no fortune for him in that venture. For a few years his lot was hard, and even after he rejoined Harrigan in the little theatre now called the Garrick, he never regained his old prestige. As a matter of fact, the times were then sliding away from Harrigan. The new generation found his fun ancient and knew little or nothing of the life he pictured. And Wild's caricatures belonged exclusively to that life, to the era of the Mulligan plays, and the others of Mr. Harrigan's "theatre," as the French express it.

As the bad darky, the smart darky, the black Don Juan of the area, the ragged, good-humored snapper-up of unconsidered trifles on the water fronts; the treasurer of African churches, and the keeper of policy shops, Wild was inimitable. The kind of creature he depicted is very objectionable in real life—the lazy, mendacious Northern negro. But Wild had just enough of the right kind of art to make him irresistibly amusing on the stage. In his way he was as expert and as true to nature as Harrigan himself; but his powers were more closely restricted. When he acted an ordinary comic rôle, as in "Investigation," he was a little worse than ordinary. But his caricatures of recognizable types in "The Leather Patch," "Old Lavender," and a dozen other pieces, besides those of the Mulligan set, were strong, and original enough to make him remembered.

In France or Germany an actor who could so skillfully and humorously represent characters drawn from nature on the stage would be accorded artistic "recognition." He might even get some sort of an order. In this country the multitude applauds while it is pleased and then forgets. But the lack of National pride in our stage artists is compensated for in a practical way by the bigger wages they get. Wild, in his prime, was paid as liberally as the editor of many a newspaper of National repute, as many bank Presidents and popular preachers, and more than many college Presidents. Few physicians or lawyers can hope ever to acquire larger yearly incomes. Yet, almost as soon as his work ceased to be profitable, he appeared in the public eye as a very poor man. There is no moral.

DR. J. R. STRACHAN DEAD.

He Was Struck by a Car While Rescuing a Woman and Child Two Weeks Ago.

The funeral of Dr. J. R. Strachan, who died Tuesday in his apartments at the St. Cloud Hotel, will be held this morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, (P. E.,) East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue. Dr. Strachan was sixty-three years of age. He had been a sufferer from the grip for many months, but his death was hastened and undoubtedly directly due to an accident which befell him in saving a woman and child from being struck by a cable car about two weeks ago.

He was standing at Broadway and Fortieth Street, and saw a woman and child standing in the path of a car coming at full speed. They seemed quite bewildered and certain to be struck. The physician, who was a man of strong physique in spite of his years, saw their danger, and springing forward whirled them both out of harm's reach. The car struck him in the back. He was thrown about ten feet. The gripman never slackened speed, but got his car away from the scene of the accident as soon as possible. The woman and child were unhurt. Dr. Strachan picked himself up and said that he was uninjured.

He went home and modestly kept his deed and the resultant injury, which he soon found he had, a secret from his friends. But he had to take to his bed, and the story of the accident came out. The shock had seriously affected his heart. He was also badly bruised and shaken. Death occurred two days after the cause of his injury was learned.

Dr. Strachan was born in Scotland, and was graduated from European medical schools. He came to this country when a young man, and spent considerable time at first in Western travel. His advance in his profession was notable, and he not only attained a wide general practice, but was for years at the head of St. Luke's Hospital. He is credited with being the first man to introduce the milk diet for typhoid fever patients. Several medical treatises had been published by him, and some posthumous works of another character are expected to appear before long. Dr. Strachan was a bachelor. He was the proprietor of Breese Hill Farm, at Johnston's, Orange County, N. Y. He will be buried there.

George D. Cragin.

George D. Cragin, who retired from business twenty-four years ago, died early yesterday morning, at the residence of his son, W. B. Cragin, 184 West Seventy-fourth Street. He was eighty-two years of age. Mr. Cragin was born in the Village of Temple, N. H. He became a dealer in produce in this city, and for many years had an extensive trade. He established a packing business at Chicago, and his firm was the first to build a packing house in that city. During the war the firm of Cragin & Co. bought $250,000 in Government bonds at a time when other commercial houses held aloof. At another time when the Twelfth Regiment lacked $12,000 to complete its equipment to go to the front, Mr. Cragin gave the entire amount without any assurance at the time that he would get it back. He was one of the organizers of the Corn Exchange, and later of the New York Commercial Association, which developed into the Produce Exchange in 1866, and soon after its organization Mr. Cragin was elect[illegible]

Mr. Cragin lived for eight months of the year at Rye up to the death of his wife, two years ago, when he came to live with his son at the house where he died. He was for thirty years an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Rye. He leaves three sons and one daughter. The funeral services will be held Saturday, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Sr.

Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Sr., wife of the well-known iron manufacturer, died of heart trouble yesterday afternoon at White Plains. She had been ill since last July.

Mrs. Mott was a Miss Mariana Seaman, and was born about sixty-eight years ago. She was raised in Mott Haven, which was founded by her husband's father, Jordan L. Mott. Miss Seaman married the present Jordan L. Mott, Sr., some forty-six years ago. She leaves, besides her husband, a sister, a brother, Jacob V. Seaman, and three children—Jordan L. Mott, Jr., who is married, and lives at 17 East Forty-seventh Street; Augustus W. Mott, a bachelor, living at his father's home, and Mrs. Charles Fraser MacLean, wife of Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court.

Obituary Notes.

The death of F. R. Manning, aged seventy-five, at Wallingford, Conn., was posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange, of which he was a member.

LEADS M. SMITH, a well-known capitalist and banker of Elmira, died at Glens Springs Sanitarium, at Watkins, N. Y., yesterday. He was sixty years of age.

FREDERICK OTTO, sixty-four years old, a grocer of 982 Trinity Avenue, died suddenly at his residence yesterday from heart disease. He was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion.

THOMAS CASEY, a Justice of the Peace of Paterson, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, fifty-one years ago.

MATTHEW BOLLES of M. Bolles & Co., bankers, 19 Kilby Street, Boston, died yesterday, in his ninetieth year. He was the oldest member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and had been prominent as a banker for half a century.

FUNERAL OF W. M. SINGERLY.

Thousands of Persons View the Body in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The funeral services of William M. Singerly, the publisher and editor, were held at his residence late this afternoon, but the doors were opened at 11 o'clock to permit the public to look upon his features.

From the moment admission was obtainable until the services began, a period of nearly four hours, an unbroken line of people passed through the parlor, where the casket had been placed, and then out at the rear of the house. This constant stream included thousands of persons in every walk of life, and there were seen in the line representatives of the National, State, and Municipal Governments, men prominent in every political faction or party, bankers, merchants, editors, lawyers, and many workmen who had seen years of service in Mr. Singerly's employ.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John H. Converse, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Gwynedd, Penn.

CAPT. HOAGLAND'S FUNERAL.

Services to be Held in the Old Guard Armory To-day.

The body of Capt. Isaac E. Hoagland lay in state yesterday afternoon and last night in a parlor of the Old Guard Armory, Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, guarded by a detail of his former comrades of the Guard, commanded by Lieut. James Kent Mason. The body was taken direct to the armory after the services at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Brooklyn.

In the main armory to-day services will be conducted by the John A. Dix Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which Capt. Hoagland was a member. The Rev. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's Church will assist in the services, which begin at 2 P. M. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

ANTI-PLATT CHAIRMANSHIP.

Nothing Decided in Regard to Saturday Night's Election—Talk About Milholland Men.

The General Committee of the Committee of Fifty-three will meet in Scottish Rite Hall, twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, Saturday evening and effect a permanent organization. Many names have been mentioned for the Chairmanship, but as there are 313 delegates and no caucus has yet been held nothing has been definitely settled. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Wager Swayne, W. Houston Kenyon, Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three; William Brookfield, and J. Bayard Backus it is said have refused to let their names be considered. Many delegates it was said last night favor the election of ex-Alderman Benjamin E. Hall. The name of George Moore Smith, the new Brigadier General, was also mentioned for the place.

No one at the headquarters took any stock in the reports that the organization had been captured by the Milhollandites, and that more than 200 of the delegates were Milholland men. Mr. Backus said the prominence of so-called Milholland men among the delegates chosen at the primaries was due to the fact that the majority of that faction had deserted their old leader and joined the new movement.

The disturbance in the Twenty-fifth District is blamed upon the Secretary, ex-Alderman McMurray, and the Blaine Club. McMurray is on the rolls of the regular Republican organization as well as on the rolls of the Fifty-three, as last year he was on the Republican rolls and the roll of the Citizens' Union. McMurray, as District Secretary, was intrusted with an opposition ticket to post at the headquarters for official recognition. He failed to do so, and when that fact was announced at the primary there was considerable unpleasantness for a short time, and some uncomplimentary things were said to and of him. He was at the headquarters, in the St. James Building, last night, and said peace was fully restored in the district.

Citizens' Union Organization.

A meeting of the sub-committee of the Citizens' Union appointed to inquire into the strength of the Assembly District organizations met last night at the headquarters, 42 East Twenty-third Street, and prepared a report for submission to the Executive Committee. They found organizations in good shape in the Second, Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Districts. In nearly all the other districts they found Citizens' Union men ready to organize district associations. On Monday the Nominating Committee will report to the Executive Committee and an election of officers will be held.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Stout—Graves.

A fashionable audience attended the wedding ceremony at Christ Episcopal Church, at New Brighton, Richmond, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Miss Agnes Graves, daughter of Mrs. H. Luce Graves of St. Mark's Place, was married to Edward Martin Stout of New Brighton. The Archdeacon, George D. Johnson, rector of the church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Clare Graves, Miss Maud Miller, Miss Julia Strakosch, and Miss Hannah Strakosch. Charles Stout was best man. The ushers were James Clark, Andrew Le Massena, Max Strakosch, and Gustav A. Heinecken, Jr.

Letts—Mangan.

It became known yesterday in Hoboken that William T. Letts, the champion ice skater, has become a benedict. He was quietly married to Miss Mamie Mangan of Pittsburg, by the Rev. J. P. Hunter, at the latter's home, 910 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, on Sunday. Edward Maltby of Philadelphia and Miss Flora Letts, sister of the bridegroom, acted as witnesses. After the ceremony the young couple went to Mr. Letts's home, on Willow Avenue, where a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Letts later started for Philadelphia on a wedding tour.

Parmly—Hunter.

Jahial Parmly of 184 West Fifty-seventh Street was married on Tuesday to Mrs. Kate D. Hunter, daughter of Robert G. McPherson of Frederick, Md., at the home of Mr. McPherson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Osborne Ingle. It was a quiet wedding and a surprise to Mr. Parmly's friends in this city. He is a man of about fifty-five years, and has one son by his first wife. He is a sewing machine manufacturer.

[illegible] Pearls and all kinds of precious stones, of the best quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dyeing and Cleansing.—Curtains and blanket bleaching. LORD'S offices, patronized by best families of New York. 692 6th Av. [illegible] 15th St., near Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. [illegible]

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

MARRIED.

PARMLY—HUNTER.—In Frederick, Md., on Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Osborne Ingle, Kate D. Hunter, daughter of Mr. Robert G. McPherson, to Jahial Parmly of New York City.

DIED.

BAKER.—On March 1st, Margaret Coats, wife of the Rev. George S. Baker, D. D., aged [illegible] years.
Funeral from Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Thursday, March 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment in Batavia, N. Y.

CRAGIN.—On Wednesday morning, March 2, 1898, at the residence of his son, in this city, George D. Cragin, in his 82d year.
Funeral from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

FLETCHER.—A memorial service for the late Mary E., wife of William B. Fletcher, will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Friday, March 4, at 11 A. M. Friends invited.

HALLSTED.—At Caldwell, N. J., Feb. 28, 1898, Lydia H. Laney, wife of James C. Hallsted.
Funeral and interment at Waterloo, N. Y. Chicago and Washington, (D. C.) papers please copy.

HENRY.—At Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1st, of heart failure, Helen Sinclair, daughter of the late Michael Henry of New York City.
Funeral on Friday, March 4th, at the residence of her niece, Miss M. E. C. Bancker, on Grand Avenue, on arrival of train leaving Chambers Street at 11:30 A. M.

McKENNE.—Ann Eliza, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Cooper, on March 1, 1898, in the 79th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, 201 East 33d St., on Thursday, March 3d, at 1 o'clock.

MOTT.—At White Plains on March 2d, Mariana S., wife of Jordan L. Mott.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINCHESTER.—Suddenly, in this city, on Wednesday, March 2d, May Wallace, beloved wife of E. Clinton Winchester.
Funeral services at Westchester on Thursday at half past four. Interment at Windham, Conn.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 2.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
*AHEARN, Mary, 529 W. 48th St.	65	28
BOMETT, Abraham, 76 E. Broadway	62	1
BRANOWER, Koppel, 208 Rivington	1	1
*BUGGI, Michael, 193 Elizabeth St.	1	28
*BROWNE, Edward H., 326 W. 23d	1	27
BAATZ, Fritz, St. Joseph's Hospital	42	1
BEECHER, Kate, 449 W. 31st St.	4	1
BAKER, Margaret C., St. Luke's Hosp	49	1
BOUSELL, Mary A., 12 Hancock St.	33	2
*CAHILL, Bridget, 28 Beach St.	29	28
*CAREY, Michael, 62 Vandam St.	61	27
*CLAY, Edna V., 634 E. 157th St.	1	28
CLARK, Mary, 27 King St.	60	1
CAHN, Abraham, 845 E. 58th St.	85	1
CAREY, James M., 129 West Washington Place	56	1
CAMPBELL, Isabel, 429 W. 56th St.	40	1
COLLINS, Mary V., 691 10th Av.	19	1
DINUZZO, Raffaele, St. Jos'h's Hosp	21	1
*DRESSLER, Harry, 1,706 2d Av.	8	28
DUNHAUPT, Lizzie, 424 E. 16th St.	22	1
DRYFUS, Leonie, 243 Eldridge St.	5	1
*DECARLO, Vincenzo, 56 James St.	1	28
DALAYA, Rosa, 233 Centre St.	2	2
FINN, Chin Kee, 16 Mott St.	44	1
*FISCHER, Emma, 71 Barrow St.	28	28
*FLYNN, Bridget, 435 W. 40th St.	82	28
FLORENCE, William H., 360 W. 127th St.	1	1
*FLANAGAN, Margaret, 333 E. 75th	1	28
GOETZ, John, 81 Delancey St.	38	1
*HARMON, Kate, 127 E. 112th St.	49	28
*HUGHES, Henry P., 337 E. 37th St.	37	28
HOFFMAN, Peter, 119 Avenue D	45	1
HARRINGTON, Catharine, 1,431 Avenue A	38	1
JORDAN, William, 439 W. 17th St.	27	1
KEATING, Bridget, 2,181 8th Av.	37	1
*KEENAHAN, John, 224 E. 57th St.	89	28
*KANE, Joseph F., 427 W. 35th St.	35	27
KRAMER, Clara, 546 9th Av.	36	1
*KAROW, Carl, 431 E. 123d St.	31	28
KENT, Marcella V., 3,636 3d Av.	24	1
*KEYES, Mary, 550 Greenwich St.	70	28
*KIFFNIR, William, 338 Jackson Av	24	27
*LENACKER, Mary, 77 W. 94th St.	47	28
LANDER, Henry, 516 E. 6th St.	39	1
*LAVELLE, Mary E., 170th St. and Boston Road	37	27
LAVEN, Nettie, 190 Henry St.	1	1
*McNIECE, Thomas, 458 W. 19th St.	1	28
*McGRALE, Joseph, Workhouse	40	27
MAICHEL, Mary, 674 3d Av.	6	1
*MACK, Patrick, 1,113 2d Av.	38	27
MEYERS, Ann, 215 E. 43d St.	36	1
*MACOM, Mary, 791 11th Av.	1	28
*MONDALBANO, Emil, 311 E. 24th	4	27
MURPHY, Katie, 239 E. 93d St.	2	1
MORIARTY, Nellie L., 15 Abingdon Square	2	2
MORRIS, John R., 119 E. 23d St.	39	1
MACK, Jette, 8 Willett St.	1	2
MORTON, Katharine, 54 Watts St.	2	1
*MEREDITH, Harry, 7th Av. and 14th St.	61	28
*NOLAN, Patrick H., 2,276 8th Av.	38	28
O'KEEFE, Bridget, 67 Columbus Av	30	1
*OSWALT, Jacob, 202 Avenue A	74	28
*PONTIUS, Nicholas, 210 E. 56th St.	43	28
PETRINO, Carmine, 47 Sullivan St.	1	1
ROSNER, Leiser, 270 Delancey St.	33	1
*RAYMOND, Loretta, 223 W. 35th St.	2	28
*ROLANDI, Ignazio, 9 Spring St.	50	28
*RYAN, John, 332 E. 23d St.	30	25
REHAN, John, 35 Bowery	31	1
RORBACH, Jerusha, 111 W. 84th St.	66	1
*SRAMEK, Joseph, 224 E. 3d St.	55	27
*SANDSBERG, Eva, 400 E. 83d St.	72	28
*SPOFFORD, Thomas, 239 W. 21st St.	48	28
*SCHOECK, John G., 333 E. 47th St.	64	28
SURACO, Joseph, 336 E. 63d St.	1	1
*STEELE, Mary, Man. State Hosp.	55	27
*SHIELDS, Theresa, St. Jos'h's Hosp	24	28
SINIG, Robert, Brooklyn	16	1
SPENCE, Arnot, 43 King St.	64	1
*STEPAN, Maria, Almshouse	63	28
SHINE, Joseph, 518 6th St.	28	1
SILVERSTEIN, Esther, 151 Orchard	33	2
STRACHAN, Alexander R., St. Cloud Hotel	62	1
*TAYLOR, James, 341 W. [illegible] St.	57	28
TROBRIDGE, Julia, 249 W. 42d St.	25	2
TRANDAGOST, Francesco, 263 Elizabeth St.	1	1
*WOLFSOHN, Tine, 6 E. 85th St.	33	28
*WAIT, Clarke J., 409 E. 57th St.	52	28
*WALSH, Loretta, 1,053 Forest Av.	16	28
*WALSH, Richard, Seton Sanitarium	32	28
WHITFORD, Washington H., 420 Cherry St.	30	1
ZIMMER, William, Nursery and Child's Hospital	1	1

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
*BLAKE, Maria, Kings County Hosp.	60	25
*BARTMANN, Elizabeth, 256 Hopkins	36	28
BARRINGER, Martha M., 705 Humboldt St.	66	1
BUTLER, Caroline, 251 Duffield St.	1	1
CASEY, Elizabeth, 54 State St.	1	1
CAMPBELL, Harry, 19 Jefferson St.	24	1
*DICK, Anna M., 156 S. 9th St.	78	28
DUNN, Elmira G., 214A Prospect Av.	4	1
DUNNIGAN, Susan, Utica Av. and Butler St.	1	1
EBBETS, Annie, 404 Pacific St.	41	1
ESPOSITO, Angelina, 1 Howard Court	1	1
*FLEISCHER, C. M., 189 Ewen St.	42	27
FEINBLAT, Fannie, 117 Boerum St.	1	1
*FARRELL, Bernard, 253 3d Av.	28	28
GILLER, Jacob, 115 Hart St.	74	1
HARDY, Margaret E., 345 Waverly Av.	56	1
*JANNICKY, Jane, 66 Hart St.	56	28
LAMOTH, Mary, 277 47th St.	53	2
*LOONEY, John, 187 Huron St.	50	27
*LYNCH, Owen, Kings County Hosp.	61	27
*MEEHAN, Catharine, 454 Decatur St.	71	28
*MARTIN, Isaac, 112 Wyckoff St.	82	28
*MANNING, Ellen, 181 Van Dyke St.	58	28
*McCLOY, Hannah, 307 Manhattan Av	60	28
*McCARTHY, Lawrence, 171 18th St.	58	28
McCOMB, David, Providence, R. I.	1	1
*McCONNELL, John, 151 Emerson Pl.	64	28
*NIEMANN, Rosie, 133 Ten Eyck St.	1	28
*NIELSEN, Frederick, 133 24th St.	39	26
NELSON, Alfred M., 224 37th St.	1	1
OSTERHAUDT, Jeremiah, 55 57th St.	74	1
RICKERT, Maria, 88 Clay St.	1	1
RYAN, James, 299 Kent Av.	41	1
ROSENFELD, Abraham, 18 Moore St.	62	1
ROBINSON, Phoebe E., 32 3d Av.	58	1
RYAN, Mary, 409 Warren St.	21	1
*SHAY, Dennis, 46 Carroll St.	36	28
SCHOLL, Charles, 63 Lawrence St.	67	1
*TALBOT, David, 147 Jackson St.	66	28
TIERNEY, Mary, 75 Pacific St.	1	1
*UNKNOWN MAN, foot N. 2d St.	40	24
*WALSH, Julia, Kings County Hosp.	1	27
WHITE, Katharine, 185 India St.	1	1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,
366 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
BEAUTIFUL
OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN
POTTERY AND CURIOS.
Collected by
TA-KEE,
the Compradore of Shanghai, China.
A Remarkable Gathering
of Artistic Antiquities.
To be Sold on the Afternoons of
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,
March 7th, 8th, & 9th, at 2:30 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, February 5, 1898.
To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4% Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
$1,225 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.
This offer will terminate on March 15, 1898.

Should this Company decide to continue conversions after that date, the terms therefor will then be announced.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., corner Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

Northern Pacific Railway Company,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York & Long Island Ice Company.

The price of the remaining shares of stock of the above named company which are to be sold has been advanced to par.

HOLMES & CO.
61 Broadway, N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Forth Worth, Texas, February 26, 1898.

On March 15, 1898, The State Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will distribute two per cent. of the par value of stamped certificates of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to holders of record thereof on March 10, 1898, being the amount of surplus earnings of the Railway Company for the six months ending December 31, 1897, applicable to the payment of interest on the Company's deferred coupon debt under the Agreement of October 12, 1895. Stock books of the Company will be closed on March 10, and will reopen on March 16, 1898.

G. M. DODGE, President.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:
54, 197, 1369, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 328, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2003, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2760, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2136, 2328, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1365,
as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

TO
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association
POLICY HOLDERS:

For ourselves and many members we protest against increasing expenditures and assessments. We demand decreased expenditures. It cost $1,800,000 in '97 to pay $4,000,000 death claims. We claim under our policies increased death rate should be met by the $8,000,000 Reserve Fund, our past payments having accumulated said Fund for that purpose. You are invited to unite for mutual protection by calling on or addressing
Col. LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, Chairman,
Room 88, No. 66 Broadway, N. Y.
THEOPHILUS OLENA, ex-President Brooklyn Board Alderman;
ROBERT S. RIDGELY, Tolkamp, Dodman & Ridgely;
FRANKLIN G. COLBY, President United Oil Company.
Committee.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 28, 1898.

Referring to our circulars of February 25 and August 31, 1897, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above-named Company, now deposited with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y, H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

About 400,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and at the opening there was a show of the same strength which has been giving improved appearance to Wall Street business since the smash of last week, but yesterday's favorable aspects did not last long. All the professional talent of the Stock Exchange began to pound prices almost from the beginning of the day. They made much of the fact that in the rise brought about during preceding days the short interest was pretty largely eliminated from most of the market, and they professed also to have evidence that strong interests which bought stocks so sturdily following the collapse of last Thursday had begun to sell what then they bought. All day long the market was under pressure. Final prices showed recessions throughout practically the whole list. Many stocks lost over a full point, and half a score ran off considerably more.

⁂

Sugar Trust was particularly weak, dropping between 3 and 4 points, and closing at what was almost the lowest fraction it touched during the day. During the afternoon weakness developed in it on the announcement that officers of the Trust had held a meeting at which new aggressive plans had been determined upon in the campaign planned against outside refineries. In many quarters it was believed that indications were discernible of inside selling in large volume. Close to 75,000 shares of stock were sold during the day, and Wall Street veterans refused to believe that any such transactions could merely represent outside bear operations.

It is indisputable, however, that a tremendous short interest exists in Sugar Trust stock. Practically all the little speculators of Wall Street are on the short side, and have outstanding contracts to deliver protected by slim margins. Such a situation makes the market for Sugar Trust shares a particularly uncertain one at the moment—and correspondingly attractive to the purely gambling element of the Street.

⁂

In the reaction which resulted in lower prices yesterday it was not only the speculative list which ran off; declines were scored as frequently in standard properties where conservative interests dominate.

⁂

Important commission houses continue to advise customers that this is an inopportune time to make new contracts either to purchase or to sell. They point out that while uncertainty continues at Washington Wall Street cannot afford to be aggressive either upon one side or the other, so sudden and influential may be the determination of National policy. It is notable, however, that such conservative counselors are practically all agreed in advising owners of stocks, and people who hold stocks amply protected, to maintain their present position—not to let go in any market uneasiness which Cuban sensationalism may evolve. There seems to be agreement that the market in last Thursday's sharp decline touched figures which practically discounted even a declaration of war.

⁂

Outside of international relationships, no serious clouds trouble the business situation. Where there is one factor disturbing there are scores warranting encouragement.

⁂

Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113, and $12,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125@125¼—advance of ¾.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	1¼	Lake E. & W. pf.	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅝
Chi. Ind. & L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	½	St. Louis S. W.	½

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	8	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	National Lead	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Nat. Starch pf.	3
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	½	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs.	3⅛	N. Y. Central	2
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nor. & W. pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅛
Canada Southern	1	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chicago & Alton	1⅞	Penn. R. R.	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅝	Peo. Gas, Chicago	2⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. & Northw.	⅞	Pullman Car	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅛	Reading	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rio G. & W. pf.	2½
Consol. Gas	1	Rome, W. & Og.	½
Consol. Ice	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Con. Ice pf.	1½	St. L. & St. P. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
General Electric	1	Southern Railway pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Texas Pacific	¾
Illinois Central	⅞	Third Avenue	½
Lake Shore	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Louis. & Nashville	1	Union Pac., all in. pd	¾
Manhattan Con.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Michigan Central	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Minnesota Iron	1	West. Un. Tel.	⅞

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Or. Sh. Line 6s	1¼
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. 1st, Parks B.	3	Or. I. con. 5s, in. pd.	1
Chi., B. & Q conv. 5s	2¾	P., Shen. & L. E. 1st	1
C. & W. I. gen. 6s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1¼
Iowa Central 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2
Lake Shore 3½s	1		
Mob. & Ohio, new 6s	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $180,291,255; balances, $10,976,142; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $818,725.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for short and 2 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were ½c higher, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.21¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 11-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston 5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50@60c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount and par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛, to 13; Erie, ¼, to 14⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 57⅝, and New York Central, ⅛, to 119. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 59½; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 86⅛, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 105⅝. St. Paul sold at 97⅜ and Erie 1st preferred at 40⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112 1-16 for money and 112 5-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. India Council bills were allotted at 1s 2 9-32d per rupee. In Berlin exchange on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 17[illegible] and in Rome at 10[illegible]. In Paris rentes advanced 12½c. to 104f 20c. and exchange on London was 25f 20c.

EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTIES.

Mr. A. W. Dimock of the Stock Exchange house of Dimock & Co., in the course of an interview with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"The underlying conditions of the stock market all seem to be of a favorable character, and there is being shown great inherent strength. In the present situation, however, there are too many uncertainties to make it safe to predict an early rise. One big advance cannot be looked for to rapidly follow another big advance. And it should be remembered that, after all, this market has recorded prices very near the high-water mark for a number of years past.

"Nature has been fighting wonderfully for us. The very stars in their course are fighting for this Nation. We have accumulated an unprecedented balance of trade in our favor. This has resulted from abundant crops and a phenomenal demand for them, and if this favorable trade balance be properly utilized the United States would be enabled to establish an ideal currency. It is but natural to expect that this condition of affairs should find expression in the stock market.

"I am rather inclined to think, in view of the dangerous state of our currency system, that there is a very reasonable chance that we have discounted most of the good that is likely to come to us for some time. If the Government would put the country on a gold standard basis it would be the best thing that could happen to us. The currency should be placed on a level with that of the Bank of England, displacing the National bank issues. I think even a silver standard preferable to the present conglomerate system. By the adoption of a policy which would abolish all paper-token currency except silver or gold certificates we should have a better currency than we now have.

"There should not be two dollars in certificates representing one dollar in gold any more than there should be two title deeds to one house. A sound currency is the highest evolutionary product of the commercial world. It may be of gold or silver, but never of paper.

"Every financial panic from which this country has suffered since the civil war has been due to a flat currency, a never-failing method of debasing the money standard. It is neither good banking nor good banking policy for a Government to issue its interest-bearing bonds in return for non-interest-bearing ones.

"As long as the currency system is unchanged, I believe it will be found that future improvement has been discounted, although all underlying conditions are favorable to an expansion of the stock market."

CUBA THE ONLY TROUBLE.

Messrs. Talbot J. Taylor & Co. write of current stock market conditions as follows:

"The reports of earnings constantly coming to hand reflect a highly encouraging state of general business. Chicago dispatches tell us that, notwithstanding the scramble over east-bound traffic, which leads to rate cutting, there is an excellent maintenance of rates on west-bound traffic, which is the best payer. The compensation for the low east-bound rates, made particularly on the movement of cereals to the seaboard, is to be found in the stimulus to the export movement as a consequence. The transportation industry, like all other industries, must adjust itself to economic conditions, especially when there are doubtful points of law which prevent the railroads from reaping the full benefit of conditions of prosperity by pooling agreements which protect shipper and investor alike. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Nebraska maximum freight rate and the Joint Traffic Association cases, will fully recognize the right of capital to enjoy reasonable profits from the carriage of goods and passengers.

"There were reports current here to-day that certain Senators and Congressmen had started for Cuba in order to satisfy themselves and confrères as to the true state of affairs existing in the island, and a wire from Washington to one of the news agencies stated that this expedition was planned and carried out at the instigation of a large number of both branches of Congress as they claim that the Administration has failed to answer several requests for information on the subject.

"It can be inferred from this that some action by the Senate and Congress is premeditated at no distant date, and this shows that the Cuban matter is far from being settled, and that at any moment the intention of this Government may be officially announced to the public.

"We have maintained that it was our impression that until the Cuban matter was finally disposed of there would be no permanency of values in the stock market, and that rallies would be followed by reactions, and to-day we see no reason to change our views."

ST. PAUL AND ROCK ISLAND GAINS.

The official statements of St. Paul and Rock Island Railroads for the month of February were made public last night.

St. Paul for the month had an increase of $274,921, of which $103,186 was in the fourth week of the month.

Rock Island for the month increased $285,983. Official anticipations had been that the increase would be about $200,000, the actual gain being over 40 per cent. greater than expected.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, the standard authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

A flood of rumors has been called out by the meetings in this city of the parties to the wire consolidation. Some of them are absurd, like the report that the bankers have backed out. It is a fact, however, that disturbing factors have developed which have imperiled the consolidation. Some of those interested look upon the latest developments dubiously, and speak of practical failure; others are sanguine as to the final result. So much is sure that negotiations are still proceeding. The situation seems to be that the bankers have named their terms, based on the valuations of the accountants and engineers, and that the manufacturers are trying to adjust matters accordingly. Thursday is to bring a committee report. Since the options do not expire until the end of this month, negotiations may drag along. Some parties seem inclined to believe that the differences are irreconcilable; others hold that the delays are simply those incident to carrying through so vast an undertaking.

The wire nail makers talk of holding together in any case. They have just decreed an advance.

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The week has brought fresh evidence of how enormous is the tonnage of crude and finished iron products which the Central West is swinging. In spite of the fact that every great steel plant in that section is driving at top speed, there are indications of a small shortage in steel, while the Bessemer pig iron market displays continued activity. The purchase of the Carrie plant by the Carnegie Steel Company, which bought heavily of the product of the plant lately, takes out of the market one of the few works in the Pittsburg district which made mill and foundry iron besides Bessemer pig.

The Alabama and Tennessee furnace companies, with the exception of two, have agreed upon an arrangement under which a commissioner will supervise sales, and which may develop some plan of restriction of output. The markets for foundry iron need some tonic, to judge from the anxiety displayed in some sections to secure business.

In Eastern Pennsylvania a sharp struggle for an order for basic pig iron has brought out some record-breaking figures.

The savage competition among manufacturers of charcoal pig iron which followed the dissolution of the Lake Superior Company seems ended for the present. The [illegible] low prices [illegible] withdrawn and $11.25 to $11.50 at Buffalo is now quoted as a minimum.

⁂

A heavy run of work is coming to the steel works and rolling mills East and West, and yet any sign of cessation in the large flow of orders leads to soft spots. A good many orders have been placed for plates, for car material, and for structural material, yet there is some weakness in some lines.

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Copper is developing growing strength, owing to the heavy demand for domestic consumption. It is understood that large stocks held in the Fall by a large lake company have been absorbed in spite of a persistent marking up of prices. Tin has strengthened, while lead in Eastern markets is affected by cutting of railroad freights.

FACTS BOILED DOWN.

President Billings of the People's Gas Company of Chicago issues the annual report of that property in pamphlet form, containing details never hitherto made public. This is the way in which he succinctly summarizes a number of pages of officially tabulated figures:

The amount of gas sold during the year was 5,238,237,008 cubic feet, and the gross receipts of the company from all sources were $6,539,668.84, while the operating expenses (exclusive of bond interest) were $3,424,169.75, leaving a balance of $3,115,499.09; deducting bond interest, $1,580,300, leaves the net earnings for the year $1,535,199.09.

This is equal to 6.14 per cent. upon the authorized capital of the company, $25,000,000, of which capital, however, $70,600 is treasury stock.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PROGRESS.

The rate war which has been precipitated over Northwestern railroad business gives special prominence at present to the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the leader in that war. The annual report to be presented at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Company next month will be officially made public at Montreal this afternoon. From advance sheets THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to present herewith the official showing for 1897, as follows:

Gross earnings for the year were		$24,049,534.65
The working expenses were		13,745,758.76
And the net earnings were		$10,303,775.89
Add interest earned on deposits and loans		74,001.48
Add interest due from Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co. on Consolidated bonds held by your company against debenture stock issued	601,390.00	
Less advanced by your company	442,065.00	
		159,325.00
Add interest from Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co. on bonds held by your company against debenture stock issued		107,880.00
Deduct fixed charges accrued during the year, including interest on Land Bonds		6,783,367.26
The surplus for the year was		$3,861,115.11
From this there has been charged off the half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock;—2 per cent. paid 1st October, 1897	$167,413.33	
And half-yearly dividend on Ordinary Stock; 1½ per cent. paid 1st October, 1897	975,000.00	
		1,142,413.33
Leaving balance		$2,718,701.78
From this there has been declared a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent. payable 1st April, 1898	$196,613.33	
And a dividend on Common Stock for the last half year of 2½ per cent. payable 1st April 1898	1,625,000.00	
		1,821,613.33
Surplus above dividends		$897,088.45

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In addition to this official exhibit (more favorable than has generally been anticipated) the official report sets forth much of interest in Wall Street where the securities of the company are more largely held now than ever hitherto.

Working expenses for the year amounted to 57.16 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 42.84 per cent., as compared with 60.80 and 39.20 per cent. respectively in 1896. The earnings per passenger per mile were 1.82 cents and per ton of freight per mile .78 cents, as against 1.83 and .75 respectively in 1896.

After referring to the improved prospects for earnings due to the opening up of the gold fields of the Kootenay and the Klondike, the construction of the Crows' Nest Pass Railway, the purchase of a number of subsidiary lines, and other matters, the report continues:

"The coal deposits made accessible by the Crows' Nest Railway are of great extent and extraordinary character. The aggregate thickness of the beds in the immediate vicinity of the railway exceeds 125 feet, and the coals are of excellent quality and make superior coke, the latter being of a special consequence as affecting the smelting of ores.

"Arrangements have been completed whereby the company may acquire the Columbia and Western Railway, extending from Robson to Rossland, for the sum of $800,000. With this property will be acquired the smelting works at Trail Creek and about 270,000 acres of land in the vicinity.

"The results of the purchase of the Columbia and Kootenay steamers have been most gratifying. Additions have already been made to this fleet and more boats are required.

"The Directors have anticipated your authority in purchasing two ocean steamships for the new trade of the Canadian Yukon district. These steamships are intended to ply from Vancouver and Victoria, and are far superior to any now engaged in the trade, and should secure to your company a large share of it. Your Directors have also caused to be put under contract eleven steamboats, costing approximately $350,000, for the lakes and rivers in the southern British Columbia mining districts and for river service in the Canadian Yukon trade.

"The rapid increase in traffic on the line between Montreal and Toronto make it necessary to take steps toward the double tracking of that section of the company's line, the traffic now having practically reached the limit of a single-track line. Your authority to proceed with this work as it may be conveniently and economically done will be asked.

"The company's telegraph, express, grain elevators, sleeping cars, and lake steamers all afforded increased net earnings, and these, with the profits from the Pacific steamships, exceeded the interest on the whole of the consolidated debenture stock of the company."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Application to Stock Exchange to list new Union Pacific securities as follows: $71,235,000 first mortgage 4s, $59,250,000 preferred, and $61,000,000 common stock.

Petition to Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners by Boston and Lowell Railroad for permission to issue bonds amounting to $500,000 to retire bonds due in April.

Official announcement in Philadelphia of increase in United Gas Improvement capital stock. Advance of 7 per cent. in its shares, to 115.

Postponement until April 18 of foreclosure sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad scheduled for to-day.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange. Belief in London that no more gold will be exported from there this week.

Oregon Railroad and Navigation to increase its facilities between Portland and San Francisco, owing to the steadily increasing offerings of freight.

Decision reserved in Supreme Court on application for a temporary injunction restraining the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee from issuing more than $75,000,000 worth of bonds, the amount stipulated for in the plan of reorganization.

Decrease of $21,830 in Pacific Mail's net [illegible] for same months of fiscal year.

Preparations being made by Attorney General to bring suit against Central Pacific to recover defaulted bonds due Jan. 1.

Activity and strength of copper shares in the Boston market.

Meeting in Chicago of Central Passenger Association considering what part its roads will take in the transcontinental rate war. Also joint meeting of lake and rail lines to agree on a basis of rates for the lake routes during coming season of navigation.

Decrease of $2,343 in "Big Four's" surplus earnings for January as compared with same month last year and decrease of $14,410 for the seven months of fiscal year.

Declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. by the Commercial Cable Company.

Dispatch from Cincinnati quoting a distiller there as authority for statement that a deal is being worked for the consolidation of all the spirits manufacturing companies independent of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company.

Sharp decline in silver in London market on rumors that Indian Government will impose an import duty of 20 or 25 per cent.

Statement that the Nassau Electric Railway is earning more than its fixed charges and that this year it will show a dividend earned on the stock.

Vice President Purdy of Rock Island quoted as saying that west-bound traffic over that road steadily increasing and general business of the line exceedingly satisfactory.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

From the opening to the closing of the outside security market yesterday the entire interest appeared to centre in one stock—Standard Oil. It sold up to 400, being a rise of 15 points from the closing figure of Tuesday. A reaction from this price took place, but it met with greater resistance than any other reaction that occurred since the selling of Standard Oil around the present price. The stock went down to 388, representing a 5-point gain for the day. The balance of the list showed no noteworthy feature. Many brokers regard it as certain that an extreme dullness will now follow the sharp reaction from the low figures made after the war scare which attended the disaster to the Maine.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	201	203
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	64	67
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	184	186
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	115	117
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	93	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	73	76
Union Ferry	59	61
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	29	30
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102½	103½
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	17	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	82	84
Western Gas Company bonds	103¾	104½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	43	48
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	39	39½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	91½	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	23½	24½
Malt preferred	73½	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	23	25
National Biscuit pref.	79½	81
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	356	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	387	388
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	163	165
Worthington Pump pf.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	102
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	185	189
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	38	42
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 54½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 354,044.42 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Standard sold at 1.75. On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .85, 50 shares Horn Silver at 1.20, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .06, 100 shares Syndicate at .04, 1,000 shares Utah at .10. On the Mining Exchange 1,200 shares of American Flag sold at .20, 8,500 shares Gold Magnet at .008 buyer 30@.005, 1,000 shares Pilgrim at .005, 3,120 shares St. F. Cariboo at 2.75@2.62½, 500 shares Yukon at .11¼ buyer 30, 9,000 shares Alamo at .02½, 600 shares Anaconda at .40@.41, 600 shares Anchoria Leland at .92½@.93, 8,000 shares Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10¾@.11¼ buyer 30, 400 shares Elkton at .77¼@.77⅝, 2,000 shares Garfield Gr. at .06¾ buyer 30, 300 shares Golden Fleece at .45½, 1,700 shares Isabella at .25¾@.25⅞, 4,500 shares Jefferson at .05½ buyer 30@.05, 34,000 shares Justine at .01¼ seller 5@.04 buyer 30@.03 buyer 3, 500 shares Lillie at .75¼@.75¼, 2,700 shares Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.20⅜, 3,200 shares Mount Rosa [illegible] Gold at .005, 15,000 shares Sentinel at .005@.005¼ buyer 30, 10,000 shares Union at .12½, 2,000 shares Work at .03½.

On the Mining Exchange the closing quotations yesterday compared as follows with those of Tuesday:

LISTED STOCKS.

	March 1. Closing. Bid.	March 1. Closing. Asked.	March 2. Closing. Bid.	March 2. Closing. Asked.
American Flag	.18¾	.19	..	.18½
Annetta	..	.40	.35	.43
Gold Magnet	.004	.006	.004	.006
Japan	--	..	2.50	3.00
Miami	--	.39	..	.39
Pilgrim	..	..	.003½	.005
Rocky Mountain	.10	.18	..	.15
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Yukon	.10½	.12	.10½	.12

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Alamo	.02¼	.02¾	.02	.02½
Anaconda	.40	..	.41	.44
Cripple Creek Con.	.10½	..	.10¾	.11
Cannon Ball	.003½	.004	.003⅜	.003¾
Elkton	.76½	.76½	.77	.78
Gold Coin	1.50	..	1.50	..
Garfield Gr.	.06¾	.07¼	.06½	.07
Golden Fleece	.44	..	.45	.47
Isabella	.25½	..	.25¼	.26
Jefferson	.05	..	.05	.07
Justine	.02¼	.02¼	.03⅛	.03⅞
Lillie	.74½	.75½	..	..
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.20¾	.21
Mt. Rosa	.13¼	.14	.13¼	..
Old Gold	.004½	.008	..	.004⅞
Portland	.76½	.78½	.76	.78½
Sentinel	.004¾	.005½	.005½	.006
Tamarack	.005	.008	..	..
Union	.12½	.13½	.12¼	.12⅞
Work M. & M. Co.	..	..	.03¼	.04

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mech. & Traders'	100
American Exchange	170	Merchants' Ex.	115
Broadway	225	Merchants'	145
Central National	165	Metropolis	425
Chatham	290	Nassau	140
City	850	National Union	235
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	245
Commerce	206	N. Y. County	800
Continental	125	Ninth National	90
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Fifth Avenue	2900	Park	270
First Nat. of S. Is.	125	People's	200
Fourth National	185	Phenix	90
Gallatin National	300	Republic	155
Garfield National	750	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	380	Seventh National	108
Leather Manufact'rs	171	Shoe & Leather	95
Manhattan	230	State of New York	110½
Mechanics'	180	Tradesmen's	110

There were sales of 160 Chatham at 295@294@295, and 10 Park at 277.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$15,500 Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, special car trust loan, viz.: $2,000 Series B 80, due May, 1903, leased to Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company; $2,000 Series B 80, due November, 1899, leased to Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company; $1,000 Series B 56, due July, 1900, leased to McClure Coke Company; $3,000 Series B 82, due February, 1901, leased to Express Coal Line; $1,000 Series B 82, due August, 1901, leased to Express Coal Line; $1,000 Series A 99, due June, 1899, leased to Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan Railway Company; $5,000 Series B 75, due November, 1902, leased to Consolidated Cattle Company; $500 Series A b, due June, 1900, leased to various railroads and corporations, 25 to 99½.

$5,500 Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, car trust loan, viz.: $500 Series A a, due February, 1899; $5,000 Series A e, due October, 1897, all leased to various railroads and corporations, $950.

$5,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, January, 1898, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 5.

$5,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, January, 1898, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 5.

$4,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, January, 1898, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 5.

$6,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, January, 1898, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 5.

$4,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, January, 1898, coupons on, (hypothecated,) 5.

100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 203¾.

50 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 114½.

32 shares North Hudson County Railway, $25 each, 91.

$30,000 Oregon Short Line Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, 122.

$19,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds, due 1914, July, 1896, coupons on, 2.

$34,000 Terre Haute Electric Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. twenty-year gold bonds, due 1914, January, 1896, coupons on, 2.

FINANCIAL.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

General Offices, 53-55-57 Duane Street,

New York, February 24, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK having resolved to make an additional issue of Capital Stock, for the further extension of its business, the stockholders are offered the right to subscribe for the same at par, to an amount equal to fifteen per cent. (15%) of their holdings of record at 3 o'clock P. M. March 10, 1898. Payments to be made in three equal installments, as follows:

1st. One-third of subscription on March 15, 1898.

2d. One-third of subscription on May 2, 1898.

3d. One-third of subscription on August 2, 1898.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS STOCK, ACCOMPANIED WITH A CHECK FOR FIRST PAYMENT, WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE NOT LATER THAN 3 O'CLOCK P. M. MARCH 15, 1898, AFTER WHICH TIME NO SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE RECEIVED AND THE RIGHT TO SO SUBSCRIBE WILL THEN TERMINATE.

The right to subscribe for this stock pertains ONLY TO STOCKHOLDERS OF RECORD AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. MARCH 10, 1898.

Full paid certificates of stock will be delivered for each payment when the amount paid is One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. Negotiable receipts will be given for fractional shares, which receipts are convertible into stock when presented in sums aggregating One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof. A like receipt will be given for the balance, if any, over and above such One Hundred Dollars ($100) or a multiple thereof.

THESE NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS WILL NOT BE ENTITLED TO DIVIDENDS NOR WILL THEY BEAR INTEREST.

In case any subscriber desires to anticipate second or third payments, interest will be adjusted so as to allow interest at the rate of 3% per annum upon advance payments until the certificates of stock are delivered in accordance with the above plan.

Stockholders may assign their rights, in whole or in part, to subscribe for this issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANK ENOS,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A MEMBER OF THE CONSOLIDATED EXchange would like to form a connection with another to do a commission business. Address F. G., Box 198 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 18

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds

on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 1,250,000

Transacts a General Trust Business, Acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent; Executor, Guardian, Administrator, &c. Takes entire charge of Real and Personal Estates. Acts as Fiscal Agent for States, Municipalities, and Corporations. Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds. Interest allowed on Deposits. Checks pass through the New York Clearing-House. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young .... President
Luther Kountze .... Vice-President
James Timpson .... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull .... Treasurer
William P. Elliott .... Secretary
Clark Williams .... Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd .... Asst. Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Richard A. McCurdy,
David Dows, jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Robert Olyphant,
G. G. Haven, jr., Charles M. Pratt,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
James J. Hill, George W. Young.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 5,003.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Standard National Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 18th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$402,295.0
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,252.7
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.0
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,000.0
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		11,192.4
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		71,044.
Due from State banks and bankers		5,174.
Checks and other cash items		63,228.96
Notes of other National banks		1,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		137.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$27,331.00	
Legal-tender notes	38,000.00	
		65,331.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 % of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$682,306.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		5,672.96
National bank notes outstanding		43,960.00
Due to other National banks		1,001.56
Individual deposits subject to check	$389,414.43	
Certified checks	16,741.66	
Cashier's checks outstanding	515.90	
		406,671.99
Total		$682,306.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. BURROWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. BURROWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1898. GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP.

Correct—Attest:
W. C. McGIBBON,
H. H. BROCKWAY,
W. R. BROWN, } Directors.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE CONDITION OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK
At the Close of Business Feb. 18, 1898.

ASSETS.

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$4,116,952 62
U. S. 4 Per Cent. Bonds	100,000 00
Due from Banks	700,466 26
Cash and Reserve	2,372,213 26
	$7,289,632 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus and Net Profits	508,757 72
Circulation	45,000 00
Deposits	6,235,874 42
	$7,289,632 14

J. R. McALLISTER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ADjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 10, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad Street, in the City of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Stockholders' Meeting.
FREDERICK F. THOMPSON, Chairman.
THOMAS B. ATKINS, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 21st, 1898.

Texas and Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, March 16th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the presentation of the annual report, and for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting. C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.
New York, March 1st, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE [illegible] Marion Street Maternity Hospital will be held on Thursday, March 10th, 1898, at No. [illegible] Av., New York City, at 3 P. M.
J. P. J. [illegible]
New York, March 1, 1898.

[illegible] Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, March 2, 1898.

		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Adams Express	105	105	105	105	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	730	American Cotton Oil	19¼	20	19¼	19¼	— ¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	73	73	73	73	—2
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	American Express	127	127	127	127	+1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	210	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	74,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129½	129¾	126¼	126⅝	—3¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	610	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112½	112¼	112½	+ ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,970	American Tobacco	91	91¼	90⅛	90¾	— ¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	American Tobacco pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	280	At., T. & S. F.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,850	At., T. & S. F. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,110	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	42¼	42¼	40½	40⅝	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	5½	5½	5½	5½	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,855	Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	725	Canadian Pacific	84½	84½	84	84	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,570	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	Chicago & Alton	161½	161½	161½	161½	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	36,558	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	97	97	95⅛	95⅝	—1⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,850	Chicago Gr. Western	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	33,775	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	94⅞	94⅞	93⅛	93⅞	—1¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	424	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	147⅞	147⅞	147½	147½	— ½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,212	Chi. & Northw.	124⅝	124⅝	122½	123	—1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	176	176	176	176	......
[illegible]	87½	12,621	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	88⅝	89	86⅞	87	—2½
[illegible]	9⅝	1,782	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¼	— ¼
[illegible]	30¼	1,365	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	30¼	29½	30	+ ½
[illegible]	31½	740	C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32½	31⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
[illegible]	14⅞	1,300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	20⅞	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	21	20½	20½	— ½
[illegible]	6¾	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	6	6	6	6	......
[illegible]	183½	6,615	Con. Gas, ex div.	184	184	181½	183	—1
[illegible]	32	840	Consolidated Ice	31	31⅜	31	31	—1
[illegible]	89	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	87	87	87	87	—1½
[illegible]	111	460	Delaware & Hudson	110½	110½	110	110	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Del., Lack. & West.	152	152	152	152	......
[illegible]	47⅞	585	Denver & R. G. pf.	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅛
[illegible]	14½	200	Erie	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	38⅞	1,970	Erie 1st pf.	39⅛	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
[illegible]	19	20	Erie 2d pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	......
[illegible]	34	2,950	General Electric	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝	34	—1
156	160	150	Great Northern pf.	156	156	156	156	......
30½	30¾	600	Hawaiian Sugar	32¼	32¼	30½	31	—1½
44	[illegible]	3	Homestake	47	47	47	47	......
102	102½	908	Illinois Central	103	103	102½	102½	— ½
20⅞	21½	125	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	......
43	44	100	Laclede Gas	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ¼
71	73	130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
190½	191½	372	Lake Shore	191	191	190½	190½	— ⅞
54⅝	54⅞	5,520	Louisville & Nashville	56	56¼	54⅝	54⅝	—1
105½	106	29,485	Manhattan Con	108½	108⅞	105	105⅝	—2½
150½	151	21,953	Metropolitan St. Ry.	153	156	150	150⅝	[illegible]
107½	108	700	Michigan Central	108	108	107½	107½	— ½
29	29¼	800	Minn. & St. Louis	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
55	56	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
62	63	150	Minnesota Iron	63	63	63	63	—1
11½	11⅞	260	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12	12	12	......
36⅝	36⅞	120	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	......
27⅞	28	5,005	Missouri Pacific	29	29¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅞
31½	32	1,845	National Lead Co.	33	33½	31⅞	31¾	—1
106⅛	107¼	282	National Lead Co. pf.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ¼
16¼	18⅞	10	National Linseed Oil	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	......
68	75	200	National Starch 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	—3
93½	94½	1,455	New Jersey Central	94⅞	94⅞	93⅞	93⅞	—1¼
113⅜	113½	19,680	New York Central	115	115¼	113⅝	113⅝	—2
34	34½	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅝
48	48½	3,273	Norfolk & Western pf.	49½	49½	48¼	48½	— ⅞
5½	5⅝	210	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	......
23⅞	24	11,670	Northern Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅝
62⅝	62⅞	9,245	Northern Pacific pf.	63⅞	63⅞	62½	62½	—1⅛
15½	15⅝	1,660	Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
27	28	100	Ore. Imp., 5th in. pd.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	......
68	71	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	70	70	70	70	......
27⅝	28	760	Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
116	116¼	2,785	Pennsylvania R. R.	117	117	115⅞	116½	— ½
92⅝	92⅞	9,465	People's Gas, Chicago	94¼	94¼	92	92⅞	—2⅜
44	45½	125	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	44	44	44	— ⅝
67	69	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	67	68	67	68	+2
179½	180	1,285	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	181	181	179	179	—1½
18⅞	19⅛	2,730	Reading	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
44⅝	45	5,290	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅞
23¼	23⅝	500	Reading 2d pf.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
		100	Rio Grande West. pf.	57	57	57	57	—2½
121½	122½	100	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	— ½
7	7½	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
48	50	227	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	—2
6⅞	7⅛	310	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
25½	26	1,155	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
4½	5½	1,115	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	+ ½
[illegible]	10½	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	......
72	73	2,550	St. Paul & Omaha	74	74¼	71½	71½	—2
18	18¼	300	Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
8⅝	8⅞	400	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	......
28⅞	29¼	4,185	Southern Railway pf.	29½	29½	28¼	28¼	—1
21⅛	21¼	3,010	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21⅝	22¼	21	21¼	— ¼
10⅝	10⅞	500	Texas Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
184	185	800	Third Avenue	184	186⅝	184	184½	— ½
55⅛	55¼	21,324	Union Pacific Ry.	56½	56⅝	55	55⅛	—1⅜
30⅛	30¼	6,600	U. P., all in. pd.	31¼	31⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅞
9¼	9⅞	2,500	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
62	62½	816	U. S. Leather pf.	63⅞	63⅞	62¼	62¼	—1¼
16½	17⅛	635	United States Rubber	17½	17½	17	17	— ½
66	66½	600	U. S. Rubber pf.	67	67	66	66	—1½
16¼	16⅜	1,440	Wabash pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
115	120	18	Wells-Fargo Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	......
88¼	88½	6,227	Western Union Tel.	89	89⅛	87⅞	88⅛	— ⅞
1⅞	2	100	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	......
Sales.....		401,583						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
[illegible] r., 1891	99	..	Den. & R. G.	12	12¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
[illegible] r., 1907	111	112	D. M. & Ft. D.	12	14	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	36
[illegible] c., 1907	112½	113½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y., S. & W.	13	14
[illegible] r., 1925	125	125¾	D., S. S. & A.	2½	4	Norfolk So.	62	66
[illegible] c., 1925	125	125¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	7	Nor. & West.	14¼	16
[illegible] r., 1904	112½	113½	Eighth Avenue	325	..	Ont. Mining	8½	..
[illegible] c., 1904	112½	113½	Ev. & T. H.	20	25	Ore. R. & N.	48	51
Currency 6s, 1899	103¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	38	42	Oregon S. L.	28½	29¼
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¾	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	16	Penn. Coal	340	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¾	..	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118½	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	98	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
			Ill. Steel Co.	46	51	P., Ft. W. & C.	169	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
American Coal	120	140	Iowa Central	8¼	8½	Quicksilver	1¼	2
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	24	Iowa Central pf.	29	31	Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	18½	21	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	178	..
Ann Arbor	12½	13½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	7½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	16½	18⅞
Ann Arbor pf.	36	37½	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	56¼	56¾
Boston A. L. pf.	106	108	K. & D. M. pf.	15	16½	St. P. & Duluth	20	25
Buff., R. & P.	28	30½	Keokuk & West.	32	35	St. P. & D. pf.	80	86
Buff., R. & P. pf.	61	64	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	St. P., M. & M.	134	138
Capital Traction	..	74	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	St. P. & O. pf.	150	160
Central Pacific	12½	13½	L. E. & W.	15¼	16¼	Sixth Avenue	195	210
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	40	50	Standard R. & T.	4	4¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	54½	58	Manhattan Beach	4	7	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	107	111	Md. Coal pf.	42	55	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	45
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	..	34	Mexican Central	5½	6½	Twin City R. T.	..	23
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24¾	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Union Pac. Ry.	21⅝	22⅝
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7	8	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	89	U. S. Express	42	45
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	75	80	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	7	..	U. S. Leather	6½	6⅞
Clev., L. & W. pf.	46	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	17	..	Wabash	6½	7½
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..	Mobile & Ohio	28¼	29	West. Union Beef	7½	9
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Morris & Essex	172	174	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	2⅜	2½
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	National Starch	5⅝	7	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	10⅛	11
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	28			
Col. H. V. & T.	6¾	7	New Cent. C.	7	8			
C. H. V. & T. pf.	15	25	N. Y. & N. H.	186	189			
Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13			
Consol. Coal	40	..						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	Am. Sug. Refs.	129½	129¾	126	126½
[illegible]	Am. Tobacco	90⅞	90⅞	90½	90⅞
10	At., Top. & S. F.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
140	A. T. & S. F. pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
1,450	Brook. R. T.	42	42¼	40¼	40⅝
[illegible]	Chi., B. & Q.	96⅞	96⅞	95⅛	95⅝
[illegible]	C., M. & St. P.	94⅞	94⅞	93⅛	93⅞
2,540	Chi., R. I. & P.	88⅞	88⅞	86½	87
[illegible]	Gen. Electric	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅜
1,310	Louis. & Nash.	56⅛	56⅛	54⅝	54⅝
4,210	Manhattan	108	108⅞	105¼	106
110	Met. Street	153¾	153⅞	152	152
1,200	Mo. Pacific	29	29⅛	27¾	27⅞
[illegible]	N. Y. Central	115	115	113⅞	113⅞
1,340	Nor. Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞
800	Nor. Pac. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	62½	62½
400	Pennsylvania	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅝
[illegible]	People's Gas	94	94¼	92⅛	92⅞
[illegible]	Reading	19⅛	19⅛	19	19
60	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45½	45	45
30	Southern pf.	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29¼
[illegible]	Tenn. C. & I.	21¾	22	21¼	21¼
[illegible]	Texas Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
[illegible]	Union Pacific	31½	31½	29⅞	29⅞
[illegible]	Union Pac. pf.	56⅛	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛
[illegible]	Wabash pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
[illegible]	West. Union	89	89⅛	87⅞	87⅞
[illegible]					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	A. T. & S. F. gen.	91⅝	92½	91⅝	92¼
[illegible]	A. T. & S. F. adj.	60⅝	61	60⅝	61
[illegible]	B., C. R. & N. 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
[illegible]	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	71½	71½	71½	71½
[illegible]	Rock Isl. 5s, C.	104⅝	105½	104⅝	105½
[illegible]	Southern 5s	92	92	92	92
[illegible]	Tex. Pac. 2d	33½	34	33½	34
[illegible]	U. P., D. & G. 1st	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
[illegible]	Wabash 1st	107⅝	108¼	107⅝	108¼
[illegible]					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—A seven-dol[illegible] advance in United Gas Improvement [illegible]pany's stock shortly after the opening [illegible] the feature of the Philadelphia market. [illegible] transaction was at 112—3¼ above [illegible]. A rush of buying orders speedily [illegible] the price to 116¼. The movement [illegible] to action by the Directors of the [illegible], which practically means a 30 per [illegible] dividend. The action took the [illegible] call for a meeting of the share[illegible] May 2, to authorize an issue of [illegible] additional stock of a par of $50, [illegible] increasing the capitalization from [illegible] to $15,000,000. This will give [illegible] of 100 shares of the present [illegible] thirty-three shares of the new. [illegible] will pay $50 a share. Adjusted [illegible] basis of to-day's price, the stock [illegible] $100 a share, or just double [illegible] stockholders will pay for it. [illegible] in United Gas gave the [illegible] strong tone in the forenoon, [illegible] the tendency was to drift in [illegible] New York list. There were [illegible] and among these were [illegible] Traction of New [illegible], all of which scored advances which they retained.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	..	23
Northern Pacific com., t. ctfs.	23⅝	24
Northern Pacific pf.	63⅛	63¼
Pennsylvania	58	58¼
Reading t. ctfs.	9 9-16	9⅝
Reading 1st pf.	22⅝	22½
Reading 2d pf.	11½	..
St. Paul	92⅝	92⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3¼
Met. Railway	150	151
Philadelphia Traction	82½	83¼
Baltimore Con	28¼	28¾
Union Traction	16	16¼
Penn. H. L. & P.	21⅝	22¼
Penn. H. L. & P. pf.	56½	57
United Gas Imp.	114⅛	114¼
Electric Storage	21½	22
Electric Storage pf.	23⅝	24
Welsbach Light	38	39
Amn. R. E. L.	4½	5
Marsden	6¾	7
Choctaw	9⅞	10¼
Choctaw pf	30¼	30½
Reading gold 4s	83½	84
Elec. & P. 4s	..	82¼
Con. T., Pittsburg	14	14¼
Con. T., Pittsburg, pf.	47	47½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Diamond Match to-day sold at 142, the highest for some time. Chicago City Railway advanced from 238½ to 240, and North Chicago sold for 222. West Chicago opened at 97½, advanced to 98⅛, and closed at 97⅝. Its consolidated 5s were down to 95⅝. Biscuit common began at 24, went ¼ higher, and dropped to 23¾ at the close. The preferred advanced from 80½ to 81, but closed at 80¼. Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds sold at 50⅝@50¼. The plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan will not be out for some months yet. It is not believed the stockholders either will be assessed or see their shares wiped out, as in the case of the Alley "L."

A scaling of the bonds, possibly to $7,000,000 5s or $10,000,000 4s, would place the company in fairly good condition.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard Company	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	61
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	141
National Biscuit Company common	23¾
National Biscuit Company preferred	80⅞
Brewing & Malting Company	6½
Brewing & Malting Company preferred	30¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Company	35
Chicago Packing & P. Company preferred	50⅝
International Packing Company	19
International Packing Company preferred	[illegible]
Chicago City Railway	238½
North Chicago Street Railroad	222
West Chicago Street Railroad	98
South Side Elevated Railroad	50¾
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	16⅝
Street's West Stable Car Line	21½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
1,000	80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	
10,000	84½
1,000	84½
4,000	84⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s	
5,000	92½
3,500	92½
42,000	92⅝
2,000	92⅜
500	92⅜
10,000	92⅛
15,000	92½
48,000	92⅛
10,000	92⅛
500	92⅛
7,000	92⅛
102,000	92
10,000	91⅞
4,000	92
1,000	91⅞
1,000	92
6,000	91⅞
25,000	92
Adjustment 4s	
26,000	61⅝
6,000	61⅝
25,000	62
15,000	61⅝
8,000	61⅝
2,000	61½
10,000b8	61½
10,000	61½
10,000	61⅝
1,000	61⅛
10,000	61⅝
2,000	61½
70,000	61
1,000c	60⅝
3,000	60⅝
30,000	60⅞
60,000	60⅝
5,000	61
Austin & N W 1st	
1,000	85
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
1,000	115½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	
2,000	120
Brooklyn R T 5s	
6,000	95¼
7,000	95⅝
4,000	95½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
1,000	113½
Bur, C R & N 1st	
2,000	106¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
3,000	90½
15,000	90
11,000	90½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
5,000	40
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	
1,000	13
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	
1,000	7⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s	
2,000	113⅜
2,000	113½
Registered	
17,000	113¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
5,000	81
10,000	80¾
6,000	81
3,000	80½
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
6,000	116
3,000s20F	116
6,000	116
Chi, B & Q Neb ext 4s	
5,000	98½
Chi, B & Q cons 7s	
1,000	115⅝
17,000	116
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
1,000	109
3,000	108½
3,000	107⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s	
4,000	107½
Chi & E Ill 1st	
2,000	116½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
3,000	106
Chi, Ind & L refdg 5s	
8,000	87¼
Refunding 6s	
11,000	102
10,000	103
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	
2,000	116⅝
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
7,000	105¾
Registered	
35,000	105¾
Chi, R I & P deb 5s	
12,000	105½
Chi Term Trans 4s	
11,000	85¼
3,000	85½
5,000	85¾
10,000	85½
13,000	85⅝
20,000	85½
10,000	85½
Chi & W Ind G M	
4,000	121
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	
1,000	111½
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
17,000	97
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 paid	
1,000	78
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	
3,000	65
E Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	
1,000	107
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	
1,000	110½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	
4,000	116
Erie gen lien 3-4s	
20,000	73½
Erie 4s prior bonds	
3,000	91¼
33,000	91⅛
10,000	91
Evans & T H 1st	
2,000	117
Ft W & D C 1st	
1,000	72¼
5,000	71½
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	
50,000	120¼
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
12,000	79⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s	
1,000	101
Knox & Ohio 1st	
1,000	116
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	102¾
1,000	103
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	
1,000	102¼
L S & Mich So 3½s	
25,000	105
Louis & Nash cons	
1,000	103
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
8,000	88½
Met St Ry gen 5s	
8,000	111½
2,000	111⅝
Mexican Int cons	
8,000	71½
5,000	71⅝
4,000	71½
Mil, L S & W 1st	
10,000	136
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Lake Sup Div	
2,000	118½
Chi & Mo River 5s	
3,000	114½
Chi & Pac Div 6s	
5,000	120½
Southern Minn Div	
1,000	119
Terminal 5s	
5,000	115
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
1,000	106
Minn & St L con 5s	
1,000	107¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
19,000	88⅝
2,000	88½
Mo, K & T 2d	
15,000	62
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
1,000	80⅝
Mo Pac 1st cons	
8,000	97½
15,000	98
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
5,000	77½
2,000	76¾
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	
1,000	121
Nash, C & St L 1st	
5,000	131
N Y Cent deb 5s reg	
1,000	108¾
N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000	105¼
N Y, S & W G M	
10,000	92
2,000	92⅛
6,000	92
N Y, S & W Term 1st	
1,000	111
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
4,000	81¼
6,000	81½
6,000	81⅜
1,000	81
11,000	81⅜
9,000	81⅜
17,000	81½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
500	62½
5,000	61⅞
10,000	61⅝
10,000	61½
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
18,000	96
5,000	96⅛
7,000	96
Registered	
6,500	94¼
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	102
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 5th installment paid	
4,000	58
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	100⅛
5,000	100
4,000	100¼
8,000	100⅛
10,000	100⅛
Income A 5s	
5,000	64½
4,000	65⅛
2,000	65⅝
5,000	65½
2,000	66
Ore R & N 4s	
35,000	95
Oregon Short Line 6s	
1,000	129
2,000	128¼
Inc B & col trust	
5,000	47½
5,000	47⅝
5,000	47⅜
20,000	47⅝
12,000	47
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
11,000	103
Pitts & West 1st 4s	
1,000	82½
1,000	83
Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	84⅛
5,000	84
18,000	83⅞
1,000	83⅞
5,000	83⅞
1,000	84
Rio Grande West 1st	
5,000	82⅝
Roch & Pitts 1st	
6,000	127
Rome, Wat & Og cons	
1,000	122
St J & G I 2-3-4s	
1,000	73
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
6,000	90
16,000	90⅛
1,000	90⅜
1,000	90¼
6,000	90⅛
10,000	90
St L & S F 4s	
3,000	74
St L & S F 2d, Class B	
2,000	116¼
St L & S F G M 5s	
17,000	108½
St L & S F G M 6s	
7,000	118¾
St L S W 1st	
5,000	74½
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
2,000	60¼
1,000	60
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	103
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	92⅝
7,000	92
Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	57½
Standard R & T inc	
5,000	13
Syracuse, Binghamton & N Y 1st	
10,000	125½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
16,000	101
9,000	101⅛
2,000	101
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
2,000	34½
6,000	34½
27,000	34⅜
6,000	34
2,000	34½
20,000	34½
25,000	34½
5,000	34¼
60,000	34
5,000	34⅛
1,000	34¼
30,000	34
5,000	33⅞
6,000	33½
Union Pacific 4s	
10,000	94¼
39,000	94⅜
125,000	94½
10,000	94⅜
78,000	94½
500	95
2,000	94⅝
43,000	94¼
500	94⅜
500	94⅜
3,000	94⅝
45,000	94½
10,000	94⅛
10,000	94
60,000	94⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	58½
10,000	58⅜
5,000	58⅞
8,000	59
10,000	58¾
5,000	59
13,000	58½
10,000	58⅜
9,000	58⅜
10,000	58⅞
1,000	58¼
10,000	57¾
10,000	57½
6,000	57½
Wabash 1st 5s	
32,000	108
Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
1,000	79½
1,000	79
West Shore gtd 4s	
30,000s3	110½
6,000	110⅛
12,000s20F	110½
W N Y & P gen	
5,000	52½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Trust Co certfs	
10,000	42⅝
5,000	42½
15,000	41
Total sales	$2,627,000

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 2.—The copper shares still control the local market. Although somewhat lower to-day, as a result of realizing sales, no marked weakness developed. The copper situation rather improves from day to day. To-day's news included a reported refusal of 12 cents for a small amount of copper and an emphatic denial over the signature of Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co. of the published statement that the Butte and Boston would not start smelting ore until the end of the year, as sufficient ore had not been blocked out. The interest in the bond market holds well, as can be seen in the award of the $2,000,000 Massachusetts bonds to-day at 112.877 and the award of the $626,500 Maine Central 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due April 1, 1912, to Vermilye & Co. at 103.29 and accrued interest.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	222	..
Boston & Lowell	222	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	114¾	115
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	115	116½
Fitchburg pf.	99	99½
Maine Central	130	130½
Old Colony	191	192
Oregon Short Line	..	29
West End	83½	84
West End pf.	103½	104

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1½	2¼
Arnold	9½	9¾
Atlantic	32	32½
Boston & Montana	188	189
Butte & Boston	26	26¼
Calumet & Hecla	535	..
Centennial	11	11⅛
Franklin	..	15
Gold Coin Mines	1¾	2
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	42½	43
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5½
Quincy	111	118
Santa Ysabel	6	7
Tamarack	155	156
Tecumseh	2¼	3
Wolverine	21⅝	22

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	258½	259½
Dominion Coal	20¼	20⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	108	110
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	67½	68
General Electric	33⅝	33⅞
General Electric pf.	90	..
Illinois Steel	48	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	70	..
New England Telephone	126½	129
Philadelphia Company	30¾	31½
Pullman Palace Car	179	180
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	16¾	17½
Westinghouse Electric	22	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53½

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	2	..
Merced Gold Mining	5¼	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	30½	30⅝

Clearing House and Sub-Treasury.

The transactions at the Bank Clearing House yesterday were: Exchanges, $130,291,000, and balances, $10,975,000. Among the credit balances were: National City Bank, $3,780,000, and the Sub-Treasury, $818,724. The Chemical, North America, Hanover, Chase, Western National, and Union Banks had debit balances of more than $1,000,000 each. The Sub-Treasury's credit balance came of the payment to the Government of $1,000,000 on account of the purchase of the Kansas Pacific Railroad's division that was under Government aid for $6,303,000. It was in two checks of $500,000 each on the Mercantile Trust Company. They were deposited with the Master in Chancery to qualify the Reorganization Committee's bid. Gold was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday against orders for the transfer from Washington of $50,000 currency to Kansas City and $100,000 currency to Chicago, at Government rates, $1.25 each $1,000.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	292	292	307
4th week Feb.	$31,001	$20,826	$25,557
Month	122,560	87,498	88,634
From Jan. 1	259,210	180,822	174,184

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.'S system for February—

B. H. R. R. & B., Q. Co. & S.	369,112	343,853	347,646
Other earnings	16,855	16,275	12,919
Total	385,967	360,128	360,566
Eight months—			
B. H. R. R. & B., Q. Co. & S.	3,466,673	3,344,002	3,219,732
Other earnings	141,149	145,691	121,086
Total	3,607,823	3,489,693	3,340,818

ORE. R. R. & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week Feb.	$144,581	$77,650	......
From July 1	4,497,239	3,218,362	......

ROCK ISLAND—			
Mileage	3,571	3,571	3,571
Month of Feb.	$1,356,818	$1,070,838	$1,117,552

ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
4th week Feb.	$657,687	$524,472	$590,565
Month of Feb.	2,394,659	2,119,738	2,305,679
From July 1	23,186,237	20,868,467	22,703,021

CLEVE., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for January—

Gross earnings	1,098,573	1,056,721	1,102,260
Op. expenses	825,700	779,098	860,155
Net earnings	272,873	277,623	242,105
Fixed charges	238,398	240,805	232,381
Surplus	34,475	36,818	9,724
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	8,519,414	7,746,144	8,484,755
Net earnings	1,970,258	1,955,761	2,199,417
Fixed charges	1,692,817	1,663,410	1,656,531
Surplus	277,940	292,350	542,886

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for year ended Dec. 31—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	$2,550,940	$2,554,920	......
Op. expenses	1,959,018	1,968,031	......
Net earnings	591,922	586,889	......
Other income	7,875	......	......
Total income	599,797	......	......
Fixed charges	317,517	......	......
Balance	282,280	......	......
Dividends	235,620	......	......
Surplus	46,660	......	......

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company reports for January, 1898: Gross earnings, $469,496; operating expenses, $332,335; net earnings, $137,161; increase of $64,570. Included in the operating expenses is the sum of $28,000, being the balance for cost of new locomotives.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP for January—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$323,051	$356,707	$303,473
Op. expenses	270,518	282,344	279,980
Net earnings	52,533	74,363	23,493
From May 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,963,050	2,987,532	2,778,461
Op. expenses	2,410,699	2,418,598	2,269,008
Net earnings	552,351	568,934	509,453
Reserve fund	112,500	112,500	112,500
Balance	439,851	456,434	396,953

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company; capital, $100,000. Directors—James B. Wall, M. M. Wall, and T. H. Wall, Buffalo.

Laxzene Company of Buffalo, to manufacture medicines; capital, $3,500. Directors—William S. Grimes, J. S. Holmes, and George B. Schicker, Buffalo.

Sweets Steel Company of Syracuse, to manufacture steel goods; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. N. Palmer, J. W. Smith, Ethel Sweet, J. S. Finch, and Peter Eckel, Syracuse.

Buffalo Review Company of Buffalo, to print newspapers, magazines, and books; capital, $60,000. Directors—Charles F. Kingsley, Charles H. Webster, W. G. Bryan, and T. M. Kingsley, Buffalo.

Realty Developing-Investment Corporation of New York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ferdinand Fish, Henry E. Knox, F. L. Ellingwood, and W. S. Lowry, New York City.

Brounworth, Munn & Barber of New York City, to carry on a general publishing and stationery business; capital, $150,000. Directors—John J. McNulty, David R. Thompson, and William M. Herr, Brooklyn; E. M. Barnes and R. S. Barnes, New York City.

Rochester Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, to foster the interests of the Rochester wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, to reform trade abuses, secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions, to settle differences between its members, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between them. Directors—Edgar P. Reed, Frederick S. Todd, Fred Young, Henry J. Utz, Bryan Harding, John Kelly, and Herman Behn, of Rochester.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold reserve	[illegible]
Net silver	[illegible]
United States notes in the Treasury	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
Total receipts this day	[illegible]
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	1,106,000
Total expenditures this month	2,477,000
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	51,411,416
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	217,000
Government receipts from internal revenue	359,970
Customs	379,997
Miscellaneous	5,725

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.15	.14
Alpha Con	.08	.08
Andes	.09	.10
Belcher	.19	.20
Best & Belcher	.31	.36
Bullion	.07	..
Caledonia	.29	.31
Challenge Con	.26	.26
Chollar	.34	.36
Confidence	.64	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	.80
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.11	.13
Exchequer	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.16	.17
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.50
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.30	.28
Kentuck Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.31
Occidental Con	1.55	1.55
Ophir	.42	.45
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.13	.16
Savage	.23	.28
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.96	.98
Silver Hill	.01	.02
Standard	..	1.75
Union Con	.32	.34
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.20	.21

Silver bars, 55½; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 27½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2¼	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	38	42	38	43
Anchoria	90	95	92	95
Argentum	19	20¼	19½	20
Consolidated	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
Elkton	82¾	83	77½	77⅞
El Paso	9	9½	8½	9⅝
Gibson	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅞
Gold Coin	89	90	88	92
Gold King	55	56	52	56
Golden Fleece	44	47	44	47
Grouse	6	6¾	6½	7
Isabella	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
Jefferson	4½	7	4½	7
Lillie	74½	75	74½	75¼
Matao	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Moon Anchor	97½	97¾	97½	97⅞
Pharmacist	6	6¾	6	6½
Portland	76½	78	77½	77¾
Rawlings	24	24½	22½	22¾
Rosa	13	13½	13	13½
Union	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12¾
Work	3½	3¾	3½	3¾

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

S. H. VANDERBEEK.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Samuel H. Vanderbeek, lumber dealer at 136 Liberty Street, for $291 in favor of Antonio Cerussi, and an attachment for $1,695 in favor of Allen & Sevacool of Charlie Hope, Va. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he is a resident of River Edge, N. J.

STANDARD BICYCLE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received two more executions against the Standard Bicycle Company of 330 Seventh Avenue aggregating $428, but when he went to make a levy it was stated that the company had been succeeded by the Cally Manufacturing Company. The Standard Bicycle Company was incorporated in March last, and Frederick Richter was President. A few weeks ago the Sheriff sold off a portion of the effects of the company for $180 to pay an execution, which was the first one issued against the concern.

MCCHESNEY & FISCHER.—McChesney & Fischer, composed of Samuel D. McChesney and Conrad H. Fischer, hat manufacturers, at Orange, N. J., with an office in this city at 39 West Fourth Street, made an assignment here yesterday to Norman Hulbert without preference. Both partners and the assignee are residents of Orange. Mr. McChesney was formerly in this line alone, and formed the present firm in 1888. Caesar Simis, their attorney, said that the assignment was due to dull trade and poor collections. The liabilities are $20,000, nominal assets $10,000, actual assets probably $6,000.

ABINGDON SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Samuel Wasserman receiver of the Abingdon Square Savings Bank, which went out of business twenty-two years ago, on the application of Deputy Attorney General Francis, so that there should be no question as to the regularity of a previous appointment of Mr. Wasserman on July 30, 1894, in place of Frank Thompson. The latter was appointed in 1876, and was discharged on July 19, 1891. Mr. Wasserman's present appointment was due to the belief that there are now certain assets of the bank remaining undistributed, and there was no person authorized to receive them. The amount was not stated, but the receiver's bond was fixed at $5,000.

Out of Town.

N. P. LARSSON.—A judgment was obtained here yesterday against Nels Peter Larsson of Stockholm, Sweden, for $389 in favor of August Nelson for money loaned to Mr. Larsson. The latter appeared before United States Consul Winslow at Stockholm on Feb. 8 and waived summons in the matter.

BULL'S FERRY LAND COMPANY.—Judgment for $34,448 was entered yesterday against the Bull's Ferry Land Company of New Jersey in favor of Elihu B. Frost, assignee of Crook & Perham, coal merchants, for money advanced by the firm to the company between Jan. 15, 1894, and March 15, 1897. J. D. Kurtz Crook was President and Treasurer of the company.

VERY CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Very Cycle Manufacturing Company of Boston has made an assignment to George R. Nutter, and Frederick A. Very of Springfield, one of the partners, has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency. The liabilities of the firm are $42,866, and Mr. Very's personal liabilities are $8,500. The firm offers 25 per cent. in settlement, of which 5 per cent. is in cash and the remainder in four notes, payable in two, four, six, and eight months, respectively, from date of the creditors' acceptance of terms. Mr. Very offers 5 per cent. in composition, and has transferred to the trustee, Mr. Nutter, his equity in a parcel of real estate to cover the amount due.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Andrew T.—A. W. Gerlach	$143
ALBRIGHT, Charles H., and Joseph Steindler—N. Schroeder	3,805
BAUMANN, Oscar—Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited	39
BERINGER, Max—William Dessauer and another	2,180
BRENNAN, Thomas J.—The Saugerties Bank	1,639
BROADBELT, William—C. Muller	562
BILLINGS, Edward—Scheins Segar Company	85
BENGSTON, Bengt—E. A. Tiles and another	63
CARROLL, Patrick—Fidelity Loan Association	130
CAVINOTO, Agostino, attorney for J. and Judita Cavinoto—F. Dalesio	250
CARPENTER, Jasper—T. Crawford	92
CURRAN, Mamie, administratrix—J. McKelvey, costs	109
COOK, George H.—R. Alexander	118
CARON, Angelique—R. McTurck	292
CHURCH, Herman H.—W. D. Starr	180
DELBA, Max—O. S. Eickhoff, deficiency	358
DESSAUER, Samuel—L. Jerome	69
DESSAUER, Samuel—L. Jerome	56
DESSAUER, Samuel, and Samuel Wolf—L. Jerome	64
DOUBLEDAY, Charles D.—New York Telephone Company	96
EVANS, Annie H.—M. G. Cohen	7,707
FENNELLY, Philip—J. W. Hamblet	36
FRIEDMAN, Charles S.—G. W. Freeborn	71
FREEL, Edward J., and James J. Moran—H. S. Manning and another	160
GOLDMAN, Joseph—M. Rau and others	76
GREENWALD, Samuel—Armour & Co.	760
HOYT BROTHERS' COMPANY—H. Hermann Lumber Company	273
HOOKE, Charles W.—W. S. Watson	385
HACKER, Theodore—H. Cassel and another	213
HENDE, Louise Vande—C. Uhlig	39
HASKELL, Ezra—J. O. Elwell	230
HORTON, Charles G.—F. A. Olmstead	241
JACOBS, Arthur D.—Bush Company, Limited, (costs)	13
JOHNSEN, Gunder—C. Heck and another	331
McCARTNEY, Elizabeth P.—A. Rosenthal	177
KING, David W.—The Lindner & Remig Manufacturing Company	248
KOLLESCH, Charles—J. Block and another	52
LEWIS, George F.—C. R. Smith	138
LARSSON, Nels P.—A. Nelson	389
LOWENHAUPT, Jacob—E. R. Spaulding	343
L'HOMMEDIEU, Sylvester Y.—New York Telephone Company	106
MILLER, Morris—F. B. Vanderveer	42
McHUGH, James—The Mayor, &c., (costs)	113
McLAUGHLIN, Edward B.—F. Moss and others, Commissioners, (costs)	67
McCORMICK, Catherine—H. Koehler & Co., (costs)	231
MENTON, Dennis J.—G. H. Toop	352
MINER, Adrian I.—C. P. Browning, costs	45
MARCUS, William and Adolph—Philipp Semmer Glass Company, Limited	106
OAKMAN, Henry B.—H. Morgan	368
PALMER, [illegible] B.—The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company	121
PELHAM ELECTRIC LIGHT AND Power Company—[illegible] V. Tinsley	349
RUNK, Charles E.—[illegible] Bergmann	4,112
SCHENCK, Louis M.—Edward and John Burke, Limited	150
SCHENCK, Louis M.—E. W. Day and others, executors	Omitted
SATTERMAN, Abraham—Purcell Manufacturing Company	118
SIMS, Henry M.—H. M. Clark	61
SULLIVAN, Michael C.—L. E. Fromp	168
STERN, George—New York Telephone Company	69
SCHULER, Bernard—The United States Electric Light and Power Company	229
TAIT, J. Selvin—Remington Arms Company	104
THE MIDLAND HOTEL COMPANY—A. E. Pierce	1,545
THE MIDLAND HOTEL COMPANY—A. E. Pierce	655
THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Company—W. D. Bell	2
THE BULL'S FERRY LAND COMPANY—E. B. Frost, assignee	34,446
THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—The Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, &c.	457
VOIGT, John—G. Gennerich and others	454
WEISBERGER, Aaron, and John H. Bladkus—M. Speiser	64
WOLFE, Albert B.—C. C. Schildwachter	21
WALSH, Peter H.—A. Eitzen	91
WOLFE, George—J. Bloch	115
WITTMANN, Rudolph C.—J. Beck	218
WINFIELD, Richard M.—V. W. Baldwin	244
ZIEGLER, John—B. Bernstein and another	90

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Closing Arguments in the Sartorius Tobacco Cases—Work of the Special Examiners.

Final argument on the tobacco classification protest of Sartorius & Co. of this city was heard by the full Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday. Ex-Judge Somerville presided, and sitting with him were General Appraisers Ham, Tichenor, and Sharpe. Because of the large amount involved, this case of Sartorius & Co. has aroused an unusual degree of interest in the tobacco trade. The importation included 750 bales of tobacco from Havana. All but 68 bales were classified by the customs authorities as "filler" tobacco, which pays a duty of 35 cents a pound. The 68 bales were found to contain 15 per cent. and more of wrapper leaf, and under the provisions of the law the local Appraiser assessed the "wrapper" duty of $1.50 per pound on the entire lot. This assessment has been strenuously fought by Mr. Sartorius, and within the past six or eight weeks about sixty witnesses have been examined before the Customs Board of Classification. The importer endeavored to show that the Government's classification of the 68 bales was wrong.

The hearing yesterday was for the especial purpose of enabling the counsel to present their arguments and close the case. F. R. Minrath of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson and E. R. Gunby of Tampa, Fla., appeared for Sartorius & Co., and William J. Gibson represented the Government. In reviewing the testimony, Mr. Minrath alluded to the wide diversity of the statements made by expert witnesses regarding the percentage of "wrapper" tobacco found in each of the 68 bales. While some witnesses testified that certain bales contained 80 and 90 per cent. of good wrapper leaf, other witnesses swore that the said bales did not contain more than 5 or 6 per cent. of leaves large enough and sound enough to serve as "wrappers." Mr. Minrath said:

"It would be foolish to try to import 'wrapper' tobacco with the tariff as it is. Mr. Sartorius left 178 bales of tobacco in Havana to be sold there because they were so largely made up of wrapper leaf. The tariff in 'wrappers' is so high now that it does not pay tobacco manufacturers to bring them into the country. They can be sold to better advantage in Havana."

E. R. Gunby said that he desired the Board of Classification to take note of the fact that many of the witnesses examined in this case were seed or domestic tobacco dealers. He thought that the testimony of dealers in Havana tobacco should have the greater weight. It was obvious, he remarked, that the seed tobacco men are not desirous of having any lower import duties. Mr. Gibson, counsel for the Government, closed the argument, and contended that the customs officers had made a proper classification of the merchandise in controversy.

This question of reclassification of tobacco imported from Havana has lately been exciting a great deal of interest, especially in the Southern ports. Charles H. Roberts, a special examiner attached to the Appraisers' Department here, has just returned from a two months' sojourn in Tampa, Fla., where under instructions from the Treasury Department he has been enforcing the uniform classification regulations which were the outcome of the tobacco examiners' conference held in this city last November. Examiner Roberts's work resulted in the collection of $32,000 additional duties on tobacco at Tampa alone. Other special examiners have been doing similar work at other ports, and up to the present time the whole amount of additional tobacco duties realized by the Government in consequence of uniform classification exceeds $75,000. Assistant Secretary Howell, in authorizing the work of these examiners, indicated the purpose of the Treasury Department to enforce the law relating to tobacco examination as fairly and as strictly as possible. That such examinations may be conducted at this port to the satisfaction of all parties interested, an adequate cold storage plant, with 3,000 square feet of space, has been provided in the new Appraisers' stores for the storage and care of tobacco pending examination.

One of the heaviest tobacco importers in the country, impressed by the determination of the Treasury Department to exact the just duties on imported "wrapper" tobacco, paid an aggregate of $13,000 in duties last week and waived protest on all disputed bales.

Appraisers Need Bibles.

Chief Clerk Rose of the United States Appraisers' office in this city made a requisition on the Collector of the Port yesterday for eleven Bibles "for official use and otherwise." There have been a number of examinations under oath in Appraiser Wakeman's department of late, and in many instances the administration of the oath has been delayed because of the necessity of sending down to the chief clerk's office to borrow his Bible. Mr. Rose thinks that each division should have its own Bible. While putting his O. K. on the requisition, Appraiser Wakeman asked what was meant by the words "and otherwise." He was in doubt as to his authority to ask for Bibles for any other than official purposes. "Well, it will not impair the efficiency of any of our Assistant Appraisers to read the Bible occasionally," replied Chief Clerk Rose, gravely.

Large Influx of Diamonds.

An increase in the importation of diamonds is shown by a report submitted to United States Appraiser Wakeman yesterday by George W. Mindil, Examiner in the "precious stones" division. During the month of February the aggregate value of all the cut stones imported was $338,307.12, as compared with $98,958.76 in the corresponding month last year. The value of uncut stones imported for the same period was $285,543.85 in 1898, as compared with $320,211.52 in 1897. The February totals for the two kinds were $623,850.97 in 1898, and $419,170.28 in 1897, showing a clear gain for last month of more than $200,000.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Butter, creamery, Western	.20½
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.40
Cotton, middling	6 5-16
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake ingot	11.92½

CHICAGO, March 2.—Flour easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 93@95c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@88½c; No. 2 red, $1.05@$1.06½; No. 2 corn, 29¼@29⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¼@29⅜c; No. 2 oats, 26¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29⅝c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29½c; No. 2 rye, 50c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 33@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.21½; Northwest, $1.25½; prime timothy seed, $2.95@$3; mess pork, per bbl, $10.40@$10.45; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

There was a pronounced bullish feeling in cotton, with energetic buying by all classes of traders. The gain was largely the re[illegible] of further [illegible] abroad, especially as to [illegible] season at Liverpool. Opening steady at an advance of [illegible] points on the [illegible] positions there was considerable [illegible] with the movement in the main [illegible] upward. At best, prices showed a net rise of [illegible] points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	6.18	6.18	6.12	[illegible]
April	6.15	6.15	6.15	[illegible]
May	6.19	6.21	6.17	[illegible]
June	6.21	6.23	6.21	[illegible]
July	6.28	6.28	6.26	[illegible]
August	6.26	6.29	6.26	[illegible]
September	6.23	6.23	6.21	[illegible]
October	6.20	6.20	6.17	[illegible]
November	6.18	6.19	6.17	[illegible]
December	6.20	6.20	6.17	[illegible]
January	6.21	6.22	6.21	[illegible]

Southern Spot Markets.—Middling—Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 6c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Augusta, 6⅛c; St. Louis, 5 13-16c; Galveston, 6 1-16c; New Orleans, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d; December-January, 324½s; March, 326½s; March-April, 326½s; April-May, 326½s; May-June, 326@327; June-July, 326½b; July-August, 326½b; August-September, 326½s; September-October, 325½s; October-November, 324½b; November-December, 324½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	106⅝
May	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101⅜
July	92⅞	93 11-16	92⅞	92⅞
Corn—				
May	35⅝	35⅝	35 3-16	35¼
July	..	..	..	36⅝
Oats—				
May	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	106	106½	105⅝	..
May	105¼	107	105¼	106⅞
July	91½	92⅛	91	91
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	28⅞
May	30⅜	30 13-16	30¼	30½
July	31 3-16	32	31½	31½
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	25½
May	26 11-16	26⅞	26 7-16	26 7-16
July	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Considerable strength and a higher range of prices prevailed during the fore part of the day, particularly in near options, but a relapse in the afternoon wiped out about half the advance, and final prices were ⅝c net higher on near deliveries to ⅜c lower on late positions. Speculation as a whole was fairly active, although not by any means of a character indicating much outside interest in the market.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—No. 1 Northern, $1.01½@$1.02; No. 2 Spring, 94@96c; May, $1.03.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—March, $1; May, 98c; July, 96⅝@96⅞c; No. 1 hard, $1.02⅝; No. 1 Northern, $1.00⅝.

DULUTH, March 2.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1; May, $1; July, 97⅜c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31@31¼c; No. 3, 30⅝c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 32½@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55@55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feed, 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 32½@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.25@$6; timothy, $3@$3.75.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.35@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.65@$4.75; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.25@$1.30. RYE FLOUR—$2.85@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 41c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2.—First patents, $4.90@$5; second patents, $4.75@$4.85; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@$10.75; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; 140-lb, 5¾c; 120-lb, 5⅞c; pigs, 5⅝@6c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 6¼c; 14-lb, 5¾@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4¾c; pickled hams, 7⅜@8c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅞@7c; Western, S. P., 7¼@7⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅝c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.80; Brazil kegs, $7.30; compound, city, 4½@4⅝c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Close: Beef, extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short-cut, 14 to 16 lb, 31s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long, clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 29s; short, clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 39s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market ruled decidedly more active and generally firmer. After opening steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, there was a demand from all classes of buyers that developed considerable strength, with the market finally steady, at a rise of 5@10 points, this being the highest level of the day. Total sales futures, 27,500 bags.

Prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.45	5.55	5.45	5.55@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
May	5.60	5.70	5.60	5.65@5.70
June	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
July	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.80@5.85
August	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
September	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
October	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
November	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.00@6.05
December	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.10
January	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.15
February	..	..	..	6.10@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Hamburg—Unchanged to ½ pfennig higher; sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—¼f. higher; total sales, 16,000 bags. January, 38.75; March, 36.75; April, 37; May, 37.50; June, 37.50; July, 37.75; August, 38; September, 38.25; October, 38.25; November, 38.50; December, 38.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; Muscovado, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 3 7-16c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 23@23½c; off Summer yellow, 23c nominal; butter grades, 26@28c; prime white, 24½@25½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@43c; American boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 44@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Texas—Fine, 12 months, 50@52c; fine medium, 12 months, 48@49c; medium, 12 months, 46@47c; coarse, 12 months, 40@43c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 46@47c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 48c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43@44c; fine and fine medium Fall, 42@44c; medium Fall, 40@41c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 53c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 49@50c; Eastern No. 2, 45@50c; Valley No. 1, 46@47c; Valley No. 2, 43c; Valley No. 3, 40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 54@55c; fine medium, 52@55c; medium, 49@50c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 50@52c; fine medium, 47@49c; medium, 43@44c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, regulars, 35c; machines, 36½c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.15; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, March 2.—Turpentine, 34⅜@35¼c. Resin, $1.20@$1.25.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Turpentine, 33¼c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—Turpentine, 35c.

METALS.

IRON, $8.70@$8.75. Tin, $14.15@$14.25. SPELTER, $4.12½@$4.25. LEAD, $3.75@$3.80.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.60@$5.30; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.50; bulls, $3.10@$4; cows, $2.35@$3.50.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$7.75; choice, $8. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, [illegible]; lambs, $5.50@$6.35; extra, $6.37½.

HOGS, $4.20@$4.45.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northwest Corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Sold—The De Graaf Properties at Auction—Other Dealings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Parish to Henry Morgenthau, for $200,000, the four-story brownstone front dwelling, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 27.8 by 100. The synagogue, formerly occupied by the Congregation Shearith Israel, adjoins the property on the street. The corner plot, originally part of the church site, was sold to Mr. Parish in 1859, for $17,000.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Raimund von Horrum Schramm to Max Marx, President of the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, the place known as Pinehurst, consisting of a mansion, stable, and other buildings on a plot of twenty-seven lots, at the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and Depot Lane, (One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.) The seller takes in exchange the two limestone and brick apartment houses, 136 and 138 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 37.6 by 68 by 100.11, and the five-story brick and brownstone-front flat 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 21 by 80 by 100.11. The total amount involved in the deal is reported at $250,000; the Fort Washington Avenue property, figuring at $95,000, the One Hundred and Eleventh Street apartments at $125,000, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first Street flat at $30,000. Mr. Marx will occupy the Pinehurst place.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles W. Griffith the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

G. A. Fisher has sold, to Dr. George T. Jackson, the five-story American basement dwelling, 692 West End Avenue.

It is reported that Francis G. Lloyd has sold, for about $70,000, the four-story dwelling, 2 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.

T. Scott has sold, for A. R. Altmayer to B. J. Ludwig, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 51 East Eightieth Street, 23.6 by 60 by 85 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the White estate the three-story brick building, 68 James Street, 25 by 100; also, from the Stein estate, the factory buildings, 183 to 187 East Second Street, 84 by 110; also, from C. P. Fuller, the old dwelling, 231 Henry Street, 23.6 by 87.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Jacob Rauth the lot, Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 107 feet west of Park Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased, for five years, to Knauth Brothers, dealers in surgical instruments, the store, basement, and second floor of the Bancroft Building, 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street.

John T. Boyd has been elected to membership in the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association.

The sale of the De Graaf properties by Auctioneer Smyth attracted a crowd to the salesroom yesterday of such proportions as to promise two or three hours of lively business. When the offering of parcels was begun, however, the bids in a number of cases were not up to the ideas of those having charge of the sale, and some of the most valuable of the properties were either bid in or withdrawn. The plot, 200 by 201.10, extending through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, had already been disposed of at private sale. All of the lots in the neighborhood of Anderson, Bremer, and Marcher Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, were withdrawn. Although the sale was not up to the standards of other recent auction room dealings, it was far from a failure, twenty-two parcels being sold for a total of $245,670. The buyers and prices of the parcels actually sold follow:

To Solomon Jacobs, for $45,200, the four-story brick building, northeast corner of Eldridge and Rivington Streets, 25 by 80; also, to John A. Prigge, for $10,150, the three-story frame and brick building 1,047 Park Avenue, 25.2 by 55; also, to Samuel Booth, for $26,775, the five-story double flat 34 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 27 by 100.11; also, to W. W. Bonno, for $27,050, 36 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing; also, to Samuel Booth, for $22,050, the five-story brownstone-front tenement, with store, 253 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 28 by 99.11; also, to Abraham Levy, for $14,000, $19,000, and $19,000, respectively, the three five-story brick tenements, with stores, 208 to 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 19, 28, and 28, respectively, by 99.11; also, to Emil Levy, for $18,800, the three-story dwelling 771 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 105.6; also, to Boehm Brothers, for $3,175 each, four lots, Washington Avenue, east side, 118 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, each 25 by 100; also, to J. Bogner, for $4,950 each, three lots, Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 130; also, to Ohler & Greenbaum, for $2,025 each, six lots, Eagle Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 130; also, to Solomon Jacobs, for $1,325, the plot southeast corner of St. John's Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 50 by 87.5; also, to Jacob Herb, for $850, the lot southwest corner of William Street and St. John's Avenue, 25 by 87.5; also, to Frank Schaeffler, for $590 each, three lots, adjoining the immediately foregoing on the south, each 25 by 87.5.

William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to one of the defendants, William Tilden, for $50,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 Irving Place, 26 by 116.1; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Nettie Meseritz, for $7,060, the seven-story brick building 25 Jefferson Street, 25 by 23.10.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Unangst, for $7,000, the plot One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Martin L. Rickerson, for $11,170, the five-story brick tenement 24 Minetta Lane, 21.5 by 100 and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, northwest corner of First Avenue and Twentieth Street, 20 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 1,229 and 1,231 Lexington Avenue, east side, 48.2 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 16 and 15.6, respectively, by 62.3, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings; 1,615 and 1,617 Second Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street, 52.1 by 101.8 and irregular, five-story brick factory; 1,601, 1,603, and 1,605 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores; 245 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 73.2 feet west of Second Avenue, 28.6 by 102.3, five-story brick tenement; 1,609, 1,611, and 1,613 Second Avenue, west side, 76.7 feet north of Eighty-third Street, each 25.6 by 73.2, three four-story brick tenements, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel, referee, 230 and 232 East Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Second Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, two five-story brick tenements, with stores, and two five-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, on each, $10,728.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east to Harlem River by south to north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west to a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 250 feet east of First Avenue, by north 100.11 by west 25 by south 11 by west 25 by north 11 by west 75 by south 100.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, by west 28 by north 100.11 by east 3 by north 100.11, several one, two, and three-story frame buildings; one-quarter part, together with rights to land under water. Due on judgment, $41,161.

By James P. Silo, Sheriff's sale, Central Avenue, west side, 1,110 feet northeast of Croton Avenue, 50 by 157.8 by 52.8 by 177.5, vacant; all title and interest of Andrew Wilkinson on Oct. 21, 1896.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Second Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for a one-story brick gas house, 16.6 by 26; Pintsch Compressing Company of 160 Broadway, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.6 by 55 and 17.6 by 55; Mary Cahill of 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $39,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of First Avenue, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 50 by 25; Jacob Linden, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $250.

No. 227 West Sixteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 78; George Schneider of 165 Ludlow Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth Streets, [illegible] to Lexington Avenue, for a one-story steel shed, [illegible]; Manhattan Railroad Company, owner; [illegible] Waterhouse of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 100 and 102 Gansevoort Street and 526 West Street, for a six-story brick warehouse, 25.6 by 121.10; A. D. Russell of Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; L. C. Holden of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 88.8; Thomas Moloney of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Thom & Wilson, architects; cost, $63,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Gordon & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Glon Place, southeast corner of St. Lawrence Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Adeline Grassman of 130 Alexander Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

Chisholm Street, west side, 210 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42; Margarette Neill, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,000.

St. Lawrence Street, north side, 430.1 feet east of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17 by 40; Charles Weber of 145 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; F. Ebeling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

St. Lawrence Street, north side, 430.1 feet east of West Farms Road, (rear,) for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 16; Charles Weber of 145 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; F. Ebeling of 3,009 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Crimmons Avenue, northeast corner of Beach Terrace, for three three-story brick tenements, 20 by 60 and 22.9 by 65; Alfred B. Hall, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $31,000.

Gouverneur Place, south side, 83.6 feet south of Vanderbilt Avenue, for five four-story brick tenements, each 26 by 79; August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 50 feet west of Worth Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 32.4 by 71.2; Henry Klauber of 2,184 Second Avenue, owner; A. Boehmer, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 142 West Eighteenth Street, to a two-story brick factory and showrooms; Timothy Kieley of 246 Waverley Place, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 68 Prince Street, to a three-story and attic brick dwelling; Charles Haushalter of 66 Prince Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $500.

No. 55 New Chambers Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Moses Blank, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $200.

No. 177 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Samuel Levine of 257 Bowery, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $500.

No. 243 East Thirty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Eva S. Finges of 58 Lexington Avenue, owner; Fred Jung, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Seventh Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; John M. Cahill of 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 549 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a one and two story brick dwelling and stable; C. Frank Ruggiero of 549 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,802, w s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; William H. Gill to Rosa Docter	1
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,804 and 1,806, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; William H. Gill to Rosa Docter	1
BROADWAY, n w s, Lots 60 and 61, map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 199x896 to Church St, x199x—; Adam Weber to Katherine Weber and another	1
BRYANT AV, w s, 105 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100; William H. Wright and wife to William J. Pragnell, one-half part	1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 41.8x100; Walter Cutting, executor and trustee, to Katherine Kohler	1
CENTRE ST, 88 and 90, s e corner of Leonard St, 57.6x39.10x57x40; William Fitzsimmons to Bernard Fitzsimmons	1,000
CENTRE ST, 80 and 90, s e corner of Leonard St, 1-120 part; James Fitzsimmons to William Fitzsimmons	1,000
CENTRE ST, 88 and 90, s e corner of Leonard St, 1-120 part; William Fitzsimmons to Annie Fitzsimmons	1,000
CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9 x98.6x25.6x98.6; Michael T. N. Burke to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1
CRAVEN ST, n s, 50 ft e of Dawson St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Emily Rothman	7,750
DECATUR AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of Travers St, 50.1x88.6x50.4x90.10; Charles Ramsey and another to Charles A. Schmitz	1
EAST BROADWAY, 48, 25x½ block; Barnett Levy and wife to Rosa Cohen	29,250
EAST BROADWAY, n s, one-half part of Lot 23, map of Hendrick Rutgers's estate; Rosa Cohen to Bernard Ratkowsky	$24,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 75, 20.10x99.6x21.2x99.8; Fanny Oshinsky to Isaac Fox	18,000
LOT 3, map of 41 lots on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av, fronting on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; Lester A. Cramer to Arthur D. Ferguson	1,500
LOT 247, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Millard F. Miller to William Horn	1
LOTS 39, 40, 51, and 52, map of Cebrio Park; Ignatz Hoffmeister to Jacob Conde	3,150
MADISON AV, s w corner of 103d St, 100.11x20; Joseph J. Schreiner and another to Charles K. Maguire	100
ORCHARD ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 38.4x87.6; Annie T. Carbrey to David Kidansky and another	1
PENFOLD AV, s s, 325.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 50.6x86.1x99.9; Ernest Hall to Isabella Arendt and another	1
POST AV, n e corner of Emerson St, 100x110; Max Marx to Jacob Hess	100
PRINCE ST, s s, 75 ft w of Thompson St, 25x100; William Westerfield and wife to Samuel Weil	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 86 ft n of 80th St, 20.3x91.1x20x94.6; Clarence F. True and wife to Harris B. Moore, Jr.	45,000
RIVINGTON ST, 239, 20x70; Moses Kinzler and wife to Dora Kalchhein	16,600
ROCH ST, n s 75 ft e of Hill St, 25x100; Mary M. Alheit and another to Fannie Eder	575
SEDGWICK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 182d St, 57.4x85.6x50x113.6; Alfred J. Taylor and another to Francis L. Noble	1
SEDGWICK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 182d St, 57.4x85.6x50x113.6; Francis L. Noble to Alumni Association of the Gamma Chapter of Delta Phi	2,000
STANTON ST, 183, 18.6x irregular; Solomon Greenbaum and wife to Bella Bergoffen	....
TREMONT AV, n s, 25 ft e of Hughes Av, 25x91; Leonard Lewisohn to Arthur H. Murphy	3,500
VYSE AV, e s, 106.3 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; William J. Pragnell and wife to William H. Wright, ½ part	1
VYSE AV, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; William J. Pragnell and wife to William H. Wright, ½ part	1
VYSE AV, e s, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 18.9x100; William H. Wright and wife to William J. Pragnell	1
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of 201st St, 46.1x112.10x58.5x100.8; Peter Seery to Noah C. Rogers	100
WEST BROADWAY, 509, 25x100; Julia G. Fowler and another to August Sellitis	1,000
WEST BROADWAY, 509, e s, 25x100; August Sellitis to Max Freund	1
WEST END AV, 706, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; also West End Av, 702, e s, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 20.6x—x21.3x100; Andrea Johnsen to John Addison	1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x152.7 to Boulevard x n 104.11x108.8; Richard S. Grant and others to the New York Investment and Improvement Company	1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x152.7 to Boulevard x n 104.11x108.8; Richard S. Grant and another, executors, to the New York Investment and Improvement Company	100
WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 50.5x120 to Boulevard x—x108.8; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Louis F. Weismann	75,000
WEST END AV, s e corner of 106th St, 100.11x152.7 to the Boulevard, x104.11x108.8; Richard S. Grant and another, executors, to the New York Investment and Improvement Company	100
WEST END AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100; Edward Jacobs to Andrea Johnsen	2,300
WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 25x81.6; Edward J. Dwyer to Joseph Cohen and another	1
2D AV, 104 and 106; 6th St, 308 and 305; Matilda C. Kampmann, individually and as executrix, to Herman J. Voights	1
3D AV, 1,887, 24.6x100; Ernst F. Hammig and wife to Elkan Kahn	1
3D AV, 1,887, 24.6x100; Elkan Kahn to Bernhard Freund	1
7TH AV, 376 and 378, 49x75; Dora Friede, as executrix, to Frederick Kessler	5,000
7TH AV, 376 and 378, s w corner of 31st St, 49x75; Christine Zimmermann to Frederick Kessler	1
8TH AV, w s, 27.2 ft n of 82d St, 21x100; Katherine Kohler to Eliza Bernard, exchange and	1
8TH AV, 2,717, 25x100; Mary Frohmann to William L. Rats	23,500
3D ST, n s, w part of Lot 588, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Mary Maher to Patrick Ducey	650
11TH ST, n s, Lot 301, map of Unionport, 100x108; William T. Van Winkle and another to Frederick Machenier	1
20TH ST, n s, 95.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18x83.10; William K. Porter to R. Anna Cary, (exchange)	1
24TH ST, 119 East; Joanna Balkam to John B. Doerr	26,000
32D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9x irregular; Leo A. von Fliedner and wife to Julius Rohe	1
40TH ST, 217 to 221 West, 75x98.9; R. Anna Cary to William K. Porter, (exchange)	1
40TH ST, 215 West, 25x98.9; R. Anna Coats Cary, individually and executrix, to William K. Porter	37,000
42D ST, n s, 516.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Thomas Crimmins to Annastatia L. Haggerty	1
46TH ST, 60 West, 18.1x100.5; William K. Porter to R. Anna Cary, (exchange)	1
47TH ST, n s, 33.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; Robert D. Green and wife to William K. Porter	1
47TH ST, n s, 33.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; William K. Porter to R. Anna Cary, (exchange)	1
53D ST, 4 West, 25x100.5; Theodore T. Moran to Elizabeth M. Cornell	10
60TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 48x100.5; Robert F. Bennett and wife to Frederick A. Snow	100
65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; Frank H. Finch and wife to Rosette E. Grow	1
74TH ST, n s, 108.4 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x102.2; Charles A. Farnham and wife to Henry G. Trevor	2
75TH ST, 227 to 231 East, 75x102.2; George W. Bausher to Margaret A. Lloyd	1
80TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Nathan Levy to Kate K. Kenney	18,200
80TH ST, 163 West, 19x102.2; William H. Bellinger to Frank H. Keller	1,000
87TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 25.6x100.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Jacob Rauth	1
88TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.8; Joseph J. Schreiner to George Fennell, ½ part	1
89TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Hannah Wallach to Adam Galm	1
89TH ST, 78, n s, 58 ft e of Columbus Av, 42x75; William W. Kimmey to Mary Medley	1
91ST ST, n s, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Louisa Engel to Albert Ahrens	1
93D ST, 68 West; Henry G. Marshall to James S. Steele	1
99TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; William Rankin to Rachel Axelrod	1
103D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Joseph J. Schreiner and others to Charles K. Maguire	100
110TH ST, 106 East; Adam Galm and wife to Hannah Wallach	10
117TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; William E. Finn and wife to Andrea Johnsen	1
125TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Edgar Ketchum and wife to Henry M. Denton	1
140TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 8th Av, 105x99.11; Henry M. Denton to Edgar Ketchum	Nominal
148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to George Walton	500
174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 20x100; Charles H. Thornton and another to Frank R. Bent	1
183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Max Marx to Rose Berwin	16,000
187TH ST, 657 West, 16.8x94.11; Louis Maurer and wife to Charles L. Maurer	1

Recorded Leases.

BERKOWITZ, Lena, to Annie Kalinsky; 20 Monroe St, 10 years	950
CONRON, John E., and another to Bartley F. McNiff; 594 Amsterdam Av, corner 89th St, 5 years	1,500—1,800
DOERZBACHER, Henry, to William Weltewitz; 110 1st Av, 5 years	840
GIBSON, James, to Herman H. Giesse; 147 Duane St, 3 years	900
GOSSETT, Harris, to Simon Block; 81 Ludlow St, and 54 Hester St, and 56 Hester St, parts, 3 years	3,060
HAMILTON, Erastus, to Simon Kornsand and another; 695 Broadway, 1 11-12 years	1,700—1,800
KIMMEY, William W., to Walter N. Smith; 78 West 89th St, 5 years	3,000
KREIGER, Jacob, to Annie Goldstein; 72 East Broadway, 4 years	960
JACKSON, Charles, to Morris Blumenkopf; 77 and 79 Eldridge St, 5 years	5,700
LEIPZIGER, Johanna, to William Inffeld; 189 Greenwich St, store, &c, 5 years	1,380
McCORMACK, Mary E., to Albert E. Thomson; 2,024 Lexington Av, 5 1-6 years	2,000
STEERS, Henry, and another to Charles A. Wittmack; 495 Columbus Av, 5 5-12 years	2,500
VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to Clara Bryce; 5th Av, e s, 103.3 ft s of 14th St, 25x100, 21 years	2,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ADDISON, John, to William E. Finn; e s of West End Av, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year	3,000
ADDISON, John, to William E. Finn; e s of West End Av, 138.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year	3,000
AHRENS, Albert, to George Ehret; n s of 91st St, 244 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year	4,000
AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s s of 99th St, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year	5,750
BAUMANN, Alexander R., to the New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Hoe St or Av, 375 ft s of Jennings St, installments	5,000
BERGOFFEN, Bella, to Katie Greenbaum; 183 Stanton St, 1½ years	2,500
BERWIN, Rose, to Max Marx; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year	7,000
BERWIN, Rose, to Max Marx; s s of 183d St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, ½ year	17,000
BERWIN, Henry, and wife to Max Marx; Lot 399, Block M, amended map of Mapes estate	1,000
BRETT, Catherine, to City Real Estate Company; 122 East 59th St, 1 year	1,000
BROWN, Mary A., to Allen L. Mordecai and another; n s of 91st St, 177 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year	12,000
BROWN, Mary A., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n s of 91st St, 177 ft w of Central Park West; also n s of 91st St, 267.11 ft w of Central Park West, —x100.8x3.4x109, ½ year	29,400
BROWNING, Ross C., to the Bank for Savings; s w corner of 7th Av and 122d St, 5 years	140,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; s s of 180th St, 45.1 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, installments	500
COHEN, Rosa, to Barnett Levy; 48 East Broadway, installments	2,000
COHEN, James P., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; w s of Central Park West, 40.8 ft n of 95th St, 5 years	12,000
COHEN, James P., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; w s of Central Park West, 60.8 ft n of 95th St, 5 years	12,000
COMPTON, Frances E., to The Bowery Savings Bank; 111 West 124th St, 1 year	17,000
COOGAN, Peter, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 490, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year	200
CORN, Henry, and wife to Carlton J. Barnes; 598 Broadway, ½ year	60,000
CUNNINGHAM, James, to Henry S. Blake and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Waverley Place, 159.3 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years	6,000
DUCEY, Patrick, to Mary Maher; w 33 ft of Lot 588, map of the village of Wakefield, 2 years	400
DWYER, Edward J., to Charles H. George; w s of Willis Av, 50 ft s of 135th St, 1½ years	3,000
EICHNER, Josef, and wife to Theodore and Mina Bitterman; 67 Cannon St, secures rents	1,000
EVANS, Isaac, to the Atlantic Trust Company, as general guardian; s s of 160th St, 219.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years	3,000
FOSSING, Frank A., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Melrose St., 190 ft e of Terrace Place, 1 year	11,000
FOX, Isaac, to Fanny Oshinsky; 75 Eldridge St, demand	1,200
FRIEDLINE, Albina B. and Charles W., to the New York Savings Bank; s s of Barrow St, 25 ft e of Commerce St, 3 years	36,000
FRIEDLINE, Albina B. and Charles W., to Isidore S. and Max S. Korn; 71 Barrow St, demand	13,813
GALM, Adam, to Hannah Wallach; n s of 89th St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years	1,200
GEISZLER, Samuel and David, to Pauline K. Schrenkeisen; 147 East Broadway, 2 years	4,000
GRAHAM, William Van W., to the Perth Amboy Terra Cotta Company; s s of 82d St, 100 ft w of Park Av, secures material	3,155
GRAHAM, William V., to Nathaniel Wise; s s of 82d St, 149 ft w of Park Av, ½ year	7,500
GROW, Rosette E., to Artlissa V. Gearon; 136 West 65th St, 1 year	2,250
GROW, Rosette E., to Miles Gearon; 136 West 65th St, 1 year	1,500
GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner Boulevard and 91st St, 1 year	170,000
HAAS, Frederick, and wife to Joseph Hamershlag; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 150th St; 88th St, n s, 100.5 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year	10,000
HARRIS, Richard D. and Annie M., to Thomas Reilly and another; n s of 34th St, 204.4 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year	9,850
HEIDELBERGER, William and Victoria, to The Franklin Savings Bank; 832 8th Ave, 3 years	10,000
HENRY, Teresa, to Henry Lorenz; lots 163 and 164 of map 370, choice lots, McGraw estate, 24th Ward, 2 years	250
HOLTGREWE, Henry W., to George Ehret, n w corner of 167th St. and Southern Boulevard, ½ year	5,000
KALCHBEIN, Dora, to Moses Kinzler; s s of Rivington St, 65 ft e of Willett St, installments	4,000
KENNEDY, Carrie S. and David T., to John W. Cochran and others, executors, &c.; n e corner of 117th St and 10th Av, 3 years	50,000
KENNEDY, Carrie S. and David T., to Dwight H. Olmstead; n e corner of 117th St and 10th Av, 1 year	5,960
KESSLER, Frederick, to The Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 376 and 378 7th Av, 3 years	35,000
KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 122 and 124 Orchard St, ½ year	15,000
KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 122 and 124 Orchard St, 1 year	11,000
KOHLER, Katherine, to Walter Cutting, executor and trustee; Avenue A, e s, extends from 7th to 8th St, Unionport, 1 year	5,000
LEVY, Maurice, to Therese Levene; 83 and 85 Delancey St, and 131 Forsyth St, 1 year	5,000
LOGAN, Andrew, to Louisa Minturn, as guardian; s s of 26th St, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years	1,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Cherry and Oliver Sts, 1 year	15,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederick J. Middlebrook; n w corner of Cherry and Oliver Sts, 1 year	3,000
MASSARENE, William G., to Walter D. Clark; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, demand	2,000
McELROY, Daniel S., to Broadway Savings Institution; 40 West 72d St, 1 year	60,000
MEEHAN, James, and wife and John Shea to Lois H. Lyman and others, executors, &c.; e s of Avenue St. John, 51.11 ft s of Prospect Av, and adjoining lot, 3 years, (two mortgages)	16,000
MEEHAN, James, and wife and John Shea to Lois H. Lyman; e s of Avenue St. John, 11.4 ft s of Prospect Av, 3 years	8,000
MEEHAN, James, and wife and John Shea to Cornelia K. Manley; e s of Avenue St. John, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 3 years	8,000
MURPHY, Arthur H., to Leonard Lewisohn; n s of Tremont Av, 25 ft e of Hughes Av, 3 years	1,750
[illegible] and another; w s of Sedgwick Av, 75 ft s of 182d St, 1 year	1,500
PORTER, William K., to R. Anna Coats Cary, executrix, &c.; 215 West 40th St, 3 years	8,577
PORTER, William K., to R. Anna Coats Cary, executrix, &c.; 221 West 40th St, 3 years	2,125
PORTER, William K., to R. Anna Coats Cary, executrix, &c.; 219 West 40th St, 3 years	4,498
PORTER, William K., to Meyer L. Sire; n s of 40th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, demand	5,500
PORTER, William K., to Meyer L. Sire; n s of 40th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, demand	4,000
RAUTH, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; n s of 87th St, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year	3,750
REUTHER, George, to Wilhelmina Braun; n s of 12th St, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years	2,000
ROGERS, Noah C., to Peter Seery; s w corner of Webster Av and 201st St, ½ year	6,000
ROSE, Frank W., to Dederick Bischoff; s s of Morton St, 273.2 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year	2,000
ROTHMANN, Emily, to George F. Johnson; n s of Craven St, 50 ft e of Dawson St, 3 years	1,650
ROTHMANN, Emily, to George F. Johnson; s s of 162d St, 181.7 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 years	1,500
SCHINDLER, Elisabetha, to Magdalena Briner; 225 East 87th St, 3 years	15,000
SCHNABEL, Adolph and Lizzie, to Abraham Strauss; w s of White Plains Road, 150.5 ft n of Becker Av, demand	750
SHADY, James H., to William K. Aston; e s of 6th Av, 43 ft n of 53d St, 3 years	5,000
STONE, Max, and wife to Emanuel Metzger and another; 195 and 197 Canal St, ½ part, note	800
STRACHAN, Margaret I., to William J. Becker; n s of Monroe St, 125.9 ft w of Sumner Av, Brooklyn, 1 year	750
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Clementine L. D. Welling; s s of 180th St, 117.11 and 135.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years	6,000
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Larkin, as guardian, &c.; s s of 180th St, 153.11 ft e of Webster Av, and two adjoining lots, (three mortgages,) 3 years	7,500
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Catharine A. Anthon; s s of 180th St, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years	3,500
VAN RENSSELAER, Maunsell, and wife to Pauline L. Lentilhon; w s of Edgecombe Av, 275 ft n of 150th St, 1 year	3,500
WALTHER, Louis, to John Hertel; n s of 7th St, 28[illegible] ft w of Avenue A, 3 years	3,000
WALTON, George W., to Charles Fyfe; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, demand	341
WATT, Thomas L., to George M. Miller and another, trustees; n s of 140th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years	38,000
WEBER, Katherine and Cecilia F., to Anthony J. Dittmar; n w s of Broadway, 199 ft n e of Church St, 10 months	10,000
WEBER, Katherine and Cecilia F., to Adam Weber; n w s of Broadway, 199 ft n e of Church St, 5 years	20,361
WEISMANN, Louis F., to The New York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner of 106th St and West End Av, demand	65,000
WEISMANN, Louis F., to The New York Investment and Improvement Company; s e corner of 106th St and West End Av, 8 months	70,000
WOHLLEB, Stephen, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; 206 West 64th St, 1 year	12,000
YULE, John, to William Strange and another, executors, &c.; n s of 108d St, 75 and 105 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)	50,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARNES, William H., to Samson Wallach	Nom.
BURLEY, Sarah J., to Hamilton Bank of New York	12,646
EIMER, August, to Oscar Rosenthal	$25,000
FINN, William E., to Sarah J. Burby, two assignments	6,000
KOSS, Charlotte, to Fannie K. Koss	3,000
MAN, Alrick H., trustee, to Edward P. Shields	Nom.
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Sophia Hencken, two assignments	7,000
PRESTON, Mary A. C., to Ruth A. Bruce-Brown	3,566
SCHWEGLER, Louise, to Harry Birdsell	Nom.
SIRE, Meyer L., to Edward F. Browning, (two assignments)	9,500
SPRAGUE, Henry L., to David S. Ritterband	Nom.
TERNAN, Elizabeth, to Hugh R. Hill, trustee	25,000
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee	30,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles H. Redman	5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Adelaide A. Hillyer, guardian, &c.	30,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Jacob Weil and another	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 149th St, 25x100; Frank W. Sherman against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor	375
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,701 to 1,715; James D. McEntee against Edward Swann, owner; Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor	582
BROADWAY, 618; Gussie Hoffman against A. Levy, owner; Joseph Arenstein, contractor	21
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 79 ft s of 140th St, 34x100; Adelbert S. Nichols against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor	192
FORSYTHE ST, 176; Isidor Rubenstein against Mrs. Lena Jacobs, owner and contractor	14
WATER ST, 63, n w corner of Scammel St, 24.1x63; Thomas Sheffield against Mary J. Sullivan, owner and contractor	318
WESTERN BOULEVARD, 365; Jared P. Webster against —— O'Connor, owner; Joseph P. Day, contractor	6
22D ST, 313 and 315 West; Jung & Eichner against Deutche Evangelisch-Lutherische St. Paul's Gemeinde, owner; Frederick Klingman, contractor	250
45TH ST, 241 and 243 East; John Lewis and others against Ellen J. Potts, (continued lien,) owner and contractor	59
137TH ST, 216 to 220 West; Andrew Spengler against James C. Picken, owner; L. R. Hartung, contractor	15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS—CHAPTER 418 LAWS OF 1897.

118TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer, Isaac and Martin Metzger, with Manfred Veit, 17 payments	44,000
183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Max Marx with Rosa Berwin, 7 payments	$17,000

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 169; Susan A. Hayden against Mary E. Simons and others, (partition;) attorney, G. H. Culver.

BOWERY, 113 and 113½; the Washington Life Insurance Company against John Heyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 593.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x78x20x75.11; Lyman Tiffany, executor, &c., against James Ryan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 784.11 ft n of Westchester Av, runs n 30.1 x n w 48.11 x w 61.6 to e s of 165th St, x s 31.10 x e 49.11 x s e 44.6 to beginning; William Kaufmann against Abraham Kaufman, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. P. Solomon.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 123.11 ft n of 152d St, 17x74.9; John H. Pell, trustee, against the Jacob & Skinner Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones.

WALTON AV, n e s, 75 [illegible] s e of Orchard St, 75x203.4 to the Southern Boulevard, x75x204.7; David G. Garabrant and others against Thomas J. and Lydie H. Gleason, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, F. A. Ward.

16TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Grace C. Cudlipp against William C. and Edward A. Cudlipp, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Gage.

141ST ST, n s, 57 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Pasquale Zoccolo against Sarah E. Bailey, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. M. Greene.

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118.5; Emile P. Lesourd against Mary L. Lesourd, individually and as executrix, and others, (partition;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

481.—The North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. Re-assigned for argument, after the cases assigned for March 7, on motion of Solicitor General Richards, for the appellee.

47.—The State of Missouri ex rel., the Laclede Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner, &c.—Argument continued by Henry Hitchcock for the plaintiff in error, by W. C. Marshall for the defendant in error, and concluded by Henry Hitchcock for the plaintiff in error.

106.—The New York Indians, appellants, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by Joseph H. Choate for the appellants.

Call for to-day—106, 9, 415, 45, 79, 83, and 553.

Calendars for Thursday, March 3.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

95—Canada Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Ins. Co. of North America.
97—Conley vs. Marum.
99—Moffitt, Hodgkins & Clarke Co. vs. City of Rochester.
77—Sill vs. Unit'd States.
78—United States vs. Sill.
9—U. S. vs. Stanton.
85—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Greene.
93—In re Li Sing.
94—In re Lewis.
100—42d St., Manhattanville, &c., Ry. vs. Hannon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

2806—Openhym vs. Miller.
2181—Drew vs. same.
5151—Plummer vs. same.
7833—Downing vs. Merritt.
7834—Downing vs. Robertson.
7835—Downing vs. same.
7836—Same vs. same.
8025—Same vs. same.
8226—Strauss vs. same.
10744—Silverberg vs. same.
11030—Neuss vs. Hedden.
11064—Dunham vs. same.
11118—Penquet vs. same.
10773—Robbins vs. Robertson.
[illegible] vs. [illegible].
12522—Duck & Lieb vs. same.
12701—Westervelt vs. Robertson.
12768—McCreery vs. same.
0996—Neuss vs. same.
11165—Hecht vs. Hedden.
11273—Ferris vs. Hedden.
11577—Wertheimer vs. Hedden.
11410—Ulman vs. same.
11090—Robbins vs. same.
12322—Avis vs. Magone.
11188—Toplitz vs. Hedden.
12176—Winter vs. Hedden.
13027—Brigg vs. Magone.
13447—Brigg vs. Magone.
13942—Brigg vs. same.
14199—Dennison vs. same.
[illegible]—Wilson vs. Hedden.
9776—Levy vs. Robertson.
9472—Ullman vs. Hedden.
8806—Robbins vs. Robertson.
8779—Ernstein vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 35, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

96—McLain vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
90—Schlenta vs. S. S. Ethiopia.
101—Petterson vs. Lighter Gypsy Girl.
102—Jandrean vs. Witherbee.
63—Newcastle S. S. Co. vs. Barber.
82—Sutton vs. Propeller City of Norwalk.
82—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. S. S. British Queen.
33—Mannheim Ins. Co. vs. same.
59—Gibbs vs. Forbes.
34—Menantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
75—Ins. Co. of North America vs. Ship Whittiebum.
30—Coe vs. Tug R. J. Moran.
20—Bartram vs. Bark Ninevah.
105—Craig vs. Tug Victoria.
106—Indemnity Mutual Ins. Co. vs. United Oil Co.
107—Taylor vs. Bark Agate.
108—Merritt & Co. Wrecking Co. vs. Schermerhorn.
109—Olsen vs. Robins & Co.
110—Hastorf vs. Rodgers.
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.
114—Robins & Co. vs. S. S. Kitty.
115—Ford vs. Lighter Chemist.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 337, 348, 328, 336, 350, and 354.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Levi vs. Levi.
2—Lynch vs. Lynch.
3—Darrin vs. Hamilton.
4—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
5—Randle vs. Eno.
6—Wilmore vs. Olahan.
7—Cohen vs. Cohen.
8—Silverman vs. Stern.
9—Rosen vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10—Siegel vs. Lichtenstein.
11—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
12—Tappen vs. Nash.
13—Weber vs. Union Ry. Co.
14—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen.
15—Market vs. Smith.
16—U. S. Stock & Grain Co. vs. Paddock.
17—In re Stimson.
18—Fuerstenberg vs. Am. Soda Fountain Co.
19—Rocco vs. De Nola.
20—Gordon vs. Wistler.
21—Greenberg vs. Daynes.
22—Guenst vs. Berkshire Life Ins. Co.
23—Sullivan vs. Clark.
24—Central Trust Co. vs. West India Investment Co.
25—Suckow vs. Kopp.
26—People, &c., vs. Baker.
27—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
28—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Mills.
29—In re Finster.
30—In re Carmody.
31—Smith vs. Western Agency.
32—Third Nat. Bank vs. Casperfeld.
33—Nicholas vs. Long Island Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
34—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen.
35—Reuss vs. Ewen.
36—Hall vs. Bloch.
37—Kline vs. Kline.
38—Moran vs. Garnhart.
39—Richter vs. Bauls.
40—In re Miller.
41—Tuthill vs. Board of Estimate, &c.
42—Richter vs. Leipziger Bank.
43—Schaber vs. Federlich.
44—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
45—Jones vs. Howard.
46—Macdonald vs. Howard.
47—Ludwig vs. Ludwig.
48—Labatut vs. Boltes.
49—Menke vs. Specht.
50—Moskovitz vs. Moskovitz.
51—Taylor vs. Thurber.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and Fact.

5665—Koch vs. Koch.
4981—Glennon vs. McGuire.
5422—Whitman vs. Bates.
5872—Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
5877—Caruso vs. Caruso.
5960—Russell vs. Mayor, &c.
5312—Gray vs. Gent.
5248—N. Y. City Baptist Socy. vs. Ross.
5249—Same vs. Potter.
5301—Carroll vs. Schnatz.
5099—Sommer vs. Dyer.
5420—Kurzman vs. Lowry.
4987—Dickinson vs. Continental Trust Co.
5277—Anderson vs. Houghton.
5416—Mariano vs. Mariano.
5373—Ryan vs. Ryan.
5342—Hansen vs. Hansen.
5627—Cohn vs. Blenderman.
1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran.
5126—Zutt vs. Zutt.
4585—Lant vs. McDonald.
4830—Standard Nat. Bk. vs. Nat. Silk Label Co.
5366—Koehler vs. Hughes.
5810—Scerbo vs. Mayor, &c.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6018—Welch vs. Hasbrouck.
6041—Butler vs. Tubichy.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Preferred causes.

14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14591—Burrows vs. Sands.
15227—Kleeblatt vs. Sieke.
14647—Citizens' Sav. Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.
8208—Burnett vs. The Mayor, &c.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
13885—Stones vs. Stones.
14750—Bergman vs. Bernheimer.
14783—Connaughton vs. Met. St. Ry.
14824—Manis vs. Met. St. Ry.
15340—Fahrig vs. Morse Oil & Pharmaceutical Co.
15066—Sabatar vs. Levins.
8615—Hayman vs. Hobbs.
15378—Boas vs. Chatfield.
15433—Cameron vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
15257—Toner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8944—Williams vs. Tamsen.
14721—Hill vs. Seitz.
14591—Troost vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15247—Golla vs. Fisher.
15263—L. Tannenbaum & Co. vs. Myers.
15396—Claypool vs. Baker.
14470—Erickson vs. The Mayor, &c.
13825—Kelly vs. Baker.
13448—Greenbaum vs. O'Neill.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V., for trial.

7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8526—Franciosa vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
4725—Graney vs. Berry.
7589—Callahan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4787—Hirschman vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
8733—Mass. Mutual Fire Ins. Co. vs. Hilton.
7472—Austen vs. Clark.

Highest number reached in regular call, 9316.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

7075—Sweeney vs. Bertram.
7796—Runne vs. Sander.
8325—McMahon vs. Bennett.
8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
9019—Miller vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Assn.
9046—Leland vs. same.
8228—Duxburg vs. same.
8580—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richmond.
8624—Redmond vs. Mayor, &c.
8764—Wellman vs. Stewart.
8415—Johnson vs. Buchanan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., IX., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.
Jacob Meyer.
Peppie Jacobowitz.
At 10:30 A. M.
Henry C. Andrews.
Adam Hahn.
Francisco V. Pulgaron.
Joseph Bolez.
William Hughes.
At 2 P. M.
Julia F. Crowley.
Peter J. M. Van Cortland.
Harriet M. Cassidy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1343—Frances Lyons.
1354—Louisa A. Felt.
1356—Catharine Wallace.
1357—Bernard D. Steiner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—Peter Heinshaw.
2—John Feehy, Martin Feehy.
3—Edward M. Tolman.
Pleadings.
1—William M. Stewart.
2—William K. Leslie, George F. Reynolds.
3—William Ross, William Jackson.
4—William Leahy, John Desmond.
5—Francis La Rosa.
6—Henry Jaslowsky.
7—Charles Brandt.
8—William J. Carner.
9—Charles Baker, Henry Johnson.
10—William Wilson.
11—Kessel Salzman.
12—Elizabeth Hartell.
13—Hiram W. Harris.
14—Frederick Feldman.
15—Ferdinand Dahme.
16—Thomas Kane.
17—Hector Klinge.
18—Frederick Seaman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys [illegible] for the People.

1—William J. [illegible].

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.
Second Universalist Society vs. Carman—Herbert Parsons. Wilson vs. Jenny—Norman T. M. Mellis. Love vs. Huckel—Richard M. Bruno. Schnitzler vs. Kaufmann—John E. Bredsky.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.
Matter of Stern—Joseph Kaufman. Slade vs. Fajen—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Starr vs. Klein—Daniel P. Ingraham. Matter of Merrian Company—Donald McLean. People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.
Disbrow vs. Disbrow—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.
Byk vs. De Jongh—James T. Law.

SUPREME COURT—Chase, J.
Freund vs. Muller—A. S. Norton.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Kellogg, J.
Charles M. Levy—George W. Bausher—Caldwell Cleveland.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.
People, &c., vs. Abingdon Square Savings Bank—Samuel Wassermann.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.
The wills of Margaret Plant, Elizabeth McCullough, and Isabella R. Chalmers.
The accountings of Jules G. Tournade, Edwin Baker, James P. Miller, David F. Beck, Pauline Schneider, Katharina L. Schneider, Diedrich A. Whitpen, Esther Parks, Charles Dexheimer, Henry J. Sharman, John Dunne, Christopher Kearney, and Rose McGarrigle.
The estates of Ida E. Duss, Eugene Ferris, Thomas Fagan, James P. Miller, Sarah E. Brown, Josephine Pfab, and William H. Nafis.
The administrator of Frederick Schlesinger.
The transfer tax of Wilhelmina Menchoff, Frederick Taiber, William M. Fergueson, Margarethe Grothe, and Jane Brown.
Contested Calendar at 10:30.—7—Will of Henry Hoffman. 12—Estate of Annie M. Wheeler. 13—Will of Elizabeth Haslach. 14—Will of Edward Keane. 16—Accounting of David McDonald. 17—Estate of Margaret Melville. 18—Will of Abraham Nafis. 10—Will of John H. C. Knobiock.

VALUABLE LACES STILL HELD.

The Collector of Customs Is Waiting for Experts to Appraise Thomas Emberson's Stock.

The one-hundred-thousand-dollar stock of laces and embroideries seized by Secret Service Agent Phillipson in the establishment of Thomas Emberson, 928 Broadway, on Monday is still in the seizure room at the Barge Office, waiting for the appraisal that is to be made to-day by special experts employed for the purpose. A superficial examination of the goods disclosed that they are of great value, and it was deemed advisable by the Collector to have special experts make the appraisal.

While admitting that in the handling of the case, especially in the premature arrest of Engineer Little of the steamship Paris, the Secret Service agents made a bad bungle, the customs authorities nevertheless maintain that they have made no mistake in seizing Emberson's stock and that the seizure is the most important made in this city in years. They still claim that they will be enabled to keep the goods seized, and that they have broken up a gigantic smuggling scheme that has been going on for years. On the other hand, Emberson and his counsel, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, maintain that the authorities are acting purely on conjecture and suspicion, and that the goods must be returned.

Deputy Collector Phelps said yesterday that the case against Emberson was an excellent one, and that Phillipson's work in the matter had been well done.

"He cannot be held accountable for the bad work of his associates," said Mr. Phelps, "and while there was probably too much of the theatrical in his methods, he nevertheless accomplished an important result in the seizure, which from the evidence we have was entirely warranted."

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE.

Policy Holders Taking Action for Protection.

The Policy Holders' Committee, Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of which Col. Lafayette L. Deming is Chairman, sent to members of the association yesterday the following communication:

> To Members Mutual Reserve:
>
> Under advice of counsel, this committee will move before the Attorney General of the State of New York at Albany by petition to enjoin said association from collecting future improper and unfair assessments, and compel them to use the three million-dollar reserve fund, as required by our certificates. To participate in this relief, members must forward at once $2 per each $1,000 of insurance held by them for expenses. The amount should be sent to Col. L. L. Deming, 66 Broadway, New York.
>
> LAFAYETTE L. DEMING, Chairman.
> THEOPHILUS OLENA,
> ROBERT S. RIDGELY, } Committee.
> FRANKLIN G. COLBY,

Accompanying this letter is a formal appeal to the Superintendent of Insurance, the Attorney General, and the Legislature of the State of New York to be signed by each policy holder.

The policy holders are further addressed as follows:

> To Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Policy Holders:
>
> For ourselves and many members we protest against increasing expenditures and assessments. We demand decreased expenditures. It cost $1,800,000 in 1897 to pay $4,000,000 death claims. We claim under our policies increased death rate should be met by the three million-dollar reserve fund, our past payments having accumulated said fund for that purpose.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association met yesterday. The committee will not exercise its powers in regard to rates immediately.

Francis P. Burke of Burke & Brown, managers of the Eastern and the Northern of New York, announced last night that these companies would apply for membership in the Western Union at the meeting of that body to be held at St. Louis on the 8th inst.

J. G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, will appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court directing the company to pay $34,000 in back license fees to Insurance Commissioner Fricke of that State, provided any ground for such an appeal can be found.

The following fire insurance companies decided yesterday to make immediate application for membership in the Tariff Association, in view of the fact that the association decided on Tuesday to fix the brokerage paid for unrated risks at 25 per cent.: Lincoln, Eastern, Northern of New York, Washington, Traders', and Assurance Company of America.

The bill introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Platt of Connecticut, and providing for the Federal supervision of the insurance interests of the country, has met with an unexpected obstacle in the way of a protest from the volunteer firemen. The bill had received the support of the large fire insurance companies and the more prominent life companies as affording relief from the annoyance of certain Western Insurance Commissioners. It had also been approved by the Insurance Departments of at least three States. One of its provisions repealed the tax of 2 per cent., and in some cases 3 per cent., imposed by each State upon all companies doing business in that State, but organized under the laws of other States or countries. The revenue derived from this tax is generally devoted to the interests of the firemen, who have begun to protest vigorously against the deprivation of this source of income. The framers of the bill are at a loss as to the means of meeting this objection.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect March 1, is granted Capt. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, Feb. 15, is extended twenty days.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward was ordered to the Katahdin, March 1.

Surgeon F. W. F. Wieber is detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 10.

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Surgeon G. P. Lumsden is detached from special duty at Norfolk, and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson is detached from the Midvale Steel Works and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 10.

Lieut. E. B. Underwood is detached from the Naval Academy, March 8, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 10.

Lieut. W. S. Hogg is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence, March 8, and ordered to the Miantonomoh March 10.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Bieg is detached from Dialogues Works, Camden, and ordered to the Katahdin March 10.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Brooklyn arrived at La Guayra March 2.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on
THURSDAY, MARCH 3,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
1,601 to 1,617 2d Av., entire front [illegible]—Six 4-story brick flats and stores and [illegible] brick factory.
245 EAST 83D ST.—Modern 5-story [illegible] stone flat, 28.6x92x152.3.
1,229-1,231 LEXINGTON AV., near 83d St.—[illegible] 3-story high-stoop brownstone private [illegible]
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Attorneys.
Maps from AUCTIONEER, 11 PINE ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Factory and Lumber Sites,
with water front, New York.
FOR SALE.—Large blocks of lots, accessible by seagoing vessels.
S.B.SCHIEFFELIN, 958 Madison Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO RENT.
Two Offices, with Southern Exposure, joining or separate.
Mutual Reserve Building.
Apply to Superintendent on the premises or to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
69 Liberty St. Tel. 1297 Cortlandt.

A law firm compelled to move by need of larger offices, offers its present
SUITE OF FOUR LARGE ROOMS
(en suite or singly,) in the
EQUITABLE BUILDING
fifth floor, front, immediately
ADJOINING LAW LIBRARY AND LAWYERS' CLUB,
at reduced rent. Possession May 1st, 1898. Apply to SWAYNE & SWAYNE, fifth floor, Room 22, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
BUILDING,
Nassau and Cedar Streets,
A desirable suite, overlooking river, for rent.
GEO. R. READ,
10 WALL & 9 PINE STREETS.

Down-Town Buildings to Let.
Broad St.
Coenties Slip.
Chambers St.
Murray St.
Water St.
North Moore St.
West St.
ALSO PARTS OF BUILDINGS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

BROKERS' OFFICES TO LET.
Several desirable offices and suites at low rates.
72-74 Broadway & 9 to 13 New St.
Opposite N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Also a few single offices.
Elevator and Steam Heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT,
The Mendelssohn Rooms
108 West 55th Street, for a term of years. Dancing hall, 48x58; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city by elevated, cable, or surface railroads. Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb two blocks distant.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
4TH AV. AND 18TH ST., N. Y.
Select family hotel. Special low rates.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LEASE—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY,
The two connecting four-story and attic Marble-front dwellings, size 40x70x100,
741-743 Fifth Av., near 57th St.
Very desirable for large residence or club.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT,
123 WEST 55TH STREET.
17-foot house. Two-story extension. Unusually attractive. Moderate rent.
Apply JAS. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.
Or Janitor, 108 West 55th Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A.—TO RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished, On favorable terms, the very attractive American basement dwelling 784 West End Av.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—LARGE SINGLE APARTMENT, first story, steam heat, 69 East 54th St., near Madison Av.; immediate possession.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwichport, Mass.) Warm sea bathing. Illustrated circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of reappraisements of merchandise made by the Board of United States General Appraisers, and announced by President Charles H. Ham yesterday:

17,262.—All silk, piece dyed, from A. Besson, Sauze & Co., Lyons, Jan. 19, 1898. 46 inches, plain mousseline, entered at 1.60, advanced to 2.00 francs per meter. 44 inches, black gauze, silk and cotton, entered at 2.00 francs per meter. No advance. Discount, 20 per cent.

17,207.—Cotton wearing apparel, from Winkler & Gartner, Burgstaedt, Dec. 6, 1897. 158, white cotton gloves, entered at 1.20 marks per dozen. No advance. 160, black cotton gloves, entered at 1.25, advanced to 1.30 marks per dozen. 155, black cotton gloves, entered at .85, advanced to .95 mark per dozen. 150, white cotton gloves, entered at .80, advanced to .90 mark per dozen. 4, black cotton gloves, entered at 1.05, advanced to 1.20 marks per dozen. 6, white cotton gloves, entered at 1.00, advanced to 1.15 marks per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent. Add for cases and packing, per dozen, .60 mark, less 5 per cent.

17,290.—Manufactures of silk, from Neveux d'Henri Gaisman, St. Etienne, Jan. 27, 1898. Fancy ribbons, patterns 1 and 2, entered at .20, advanced to .22 franc per line. Do., patterns 6 and 328, entered at .17, advanced to .19 franc per line. Do., patterns 40 and 41, entered at .15, advanced to .16 franc per line. Do., pattern 42, entered at .19, advanced to .20 franc per line. Satin noir, pattern 102, entered at .19½, advanced to .23 franc per line. Bon., 40 per cent. Discount, 20 per cent; thirty days, 2 per cent.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,829, 17,195.—Spangled trimming, mfrs. of metal, &c., from Veit, Son & Co., Paris, Jan. 6, 1898. Entered at various prices. No advance. Commission added to invoice, but deducted on entry. Entered value sustained.

4,831, 17,209.—Mfrs. of colored glass and metal, from Hch. Ruppel & Sohn, Gablonz, Dec. 3, 1897. Entered at various prices. No advance. Commission 10 per cent. on some, 5 per cent. on others, added to invoice, but deducted on entry. Entered value sustained.

The Rev. J. P. Hunter Resigns.

The Rev. James P. Hunter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, yesterday sent to the Trustees his resignation, [illegible] to take effect in May. The [illegible] the culmination of a series of [illegible] bles that have disturbed the [illegible] for nearly two years.

[illegible] & WHITCOMB
[illegible] AND TICKETS.

[illegible] limited numbers will leave New York [illegible] below for a series of High [illegible] through

EUROPE.

[illegible] for Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, [illegible] the Rhine, Holland, Belgium, France, [illegible] May 21, joining the foregoing in [illegible] May 31, for England, Norway (its [illegible] the Land of the Midnight Sun), Swe[illegible] Germany and France. May 31, [illegible] Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, [illegible] Austria-Hungary, Northern Italy, [illegible] and France. July 2, for France, [illegible] Italy, Switzerland, the Rhine, Holland, [illegible] England.

[illegible] (also of limited size) will [illegible] New York August 2d or 23d [illegible]

AROUND THE WORLD.

[illegible] be made to Hawaii, Japan, China, the [illegible] Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, the [illegible], Turkey, Greece, Italy, etc. The Au[illegible] party will have three weeks in Hawaii. [illegible] illustrated descriptive circulars, desig[illegible] whether Europe or "Around the World" [illegible]

Individual Travel tickets everywhere.

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"SUNSET LIMITED"
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PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer.
Twenty-first annual
Special Combination Sale
of
TROTTING STOCK
consigned by prominent breeders of
CALIFORNIA, KENTUCKY, and the EAST,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 8 and 9, 1898. Days and evenings, at
Madison Square Garden, New York.

This sale will contain
TROTTERS, for track and road;
CARRIAGE HORSES, matched and single;
SADDLE HORSES, well educated;
PARK and SHOW HORSES, prize winners.

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W. B. DICKERMAN, New York.	BATES' FARM, Derby, Vt.
J. A. MIDDLETON & SON, Shelbyville, Ky.	J. W. WARE, Shelbyville, Ky.
FELSMERE FARM, Cohasset, Mass.	W. F. STEELE, Newark, N. J.
T. B. JACKSON, Mount Rose, N. J.	A. A. BONNER, New York.

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LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address, T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

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SAVANNAH, GA.,

One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.

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The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

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GOLF LINKS
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The purest of water from our own artesian well.
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THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet; American and European plan.
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Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
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Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
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Steam Heat. Sun Parlor. Elevator.
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MISS McCABE'S
[illegible] School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. [illegible] and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

[illegible] DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH [illegible] and 6th Av.—Private and class lessons; [illegible] and evenings; waltz guaranteed in pri[illegible] lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

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[illegible] forming fine tailoring club desire [illegible] members; results economy; liberal [illegible] PARTICULARS, Box 167 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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[illegible] is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation [illegible] its principal business office in the City [illegible] York, County of New York, and State [illegible] York, will apply to the Supreme Court of [illegible] of New York, at a Special Term there[illegible] held at the County Court House, in the [illegible] New York, on the 18th day of April, 1898, [illegible] o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as [illegible] be heard, for an order authorizing [illegible] to change its corporate name to [illegible] Company.—Dated, New York, [illegible]
THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.,
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.

[illegible]

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CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; with best city references. Care Mrs. Fox, 589 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; help with small washing; five years' city reference; no cards. 252 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; private American family; best reference. 244 East 39th St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl; city or country; city reference. 113 West 56th St.; second bell, east side.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in first-class private family; five years' best city reference. Can be seen at 101 East 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a young Englishwoman, good disposition, speaks German, musical, good correspondent, as companion and maid to lady. Mrs. R., 241 East 61st St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as cook and laundress in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 322 West 40th St., care of Hackett.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family. Call, between 10 and 2 o'clock Thursday, at present employer's, 816 Madison Av.

COOK.—As plain cook; would do coarse washing; good reference; city or country. Call or address, for two days, Sodon, 348 West 49th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 258 West 47th St., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good, plain cook; city reference; city or country. 113 West 56th St.; second bell, east side.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent; city references. E. H., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; wages, $22 to $25; city references. 208 East 70th St., Thoden's bell.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of cooking; good city reference. Ward's bell, 211 East 58th St.

COOK.—By young woman; is a competent cook; good reference. 206 East 26th St.

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DRESSMAKING.—At home or by day; $1.50; French system. Sage, 1,102 3d Av.

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GOVERNESS.—By a North German nursery governess or maid to grown children; teaches German, English, kindergarten; good seamstress; willing to travel; city references. 244 East 62d St.

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LADY'S MAID.—Experienced as French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; in first-class family; best personal reference. Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a young woman as maid and do light chamberwork, or chamberwork and sewing; seven years' best personal city reference from last place; willing and obliging. M. S., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. Address M. S., 46 East 10th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress or maid; willing to travel; city reference. C., care of Mrs. G. Smith, 314 West 143d St.

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SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by the day; $1; reference. 809 6th Av., second bell.

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WAITRESS.—Usually takes butler's place; perfectly capable of serving a little dinner or lunch; excellent reference. 144 East 28th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—English; thorough house servant; single; town or country; moderate salary; seven years' undeniable city reference. Henry Colpus, Mills Hotel, Bleecker St.

BUTLER.—English; in good private family; thoroughly competent; best city references from noted families. Johnson, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By respectable man as butler in a private family; first-class city reference; city or country. 147 East 29th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—By young man; in the country; personal references can be had from last employer. John Glynn, 156 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—German; single; understands gardening; can milk. Elmil Samdenen, 423 High St., Newark, N. J.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age, 30; good city reference. Coachman, 1,358 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By young man; 28; first-class vegetable gardener; understands good care of horses, harness, carriages, cows; careful driving; best references; three last employers can be seen; honest, willing, and sober; steady position in private family in the country. Steady, 203 East 48th St.

GARDENER.—Strictly first class; age, 34; married; two children; 14 years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; 5 years in this country; highly recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R., 48 Greenwich Av.

GARDENER and GROWER.—By German; single, 39; life experience; conversant in all branches of horticulture; good manager; greenhouses, vegetable, fruit, graperies, lawn ornamentation and design being a specialty. Care of Frank Dawson, 232 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—By a married man, with grown family; capable of taking full charge of gentleman's place; understands farming thoroughly; thirteen years in present place. M. K., Box 19, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Thoroughly understands his business in all branches; hot and cold graperies and all belonging to a gentleman's private place; the best of reference. M. Sheehan, 152 East 32d St.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, stock, garden, lawns, greenhouses, graperies; twenty years' reference. R., Box 80, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; in private family; knowledge of silver, brasses, windows, and furnace; also help wait on table; willing and obliging in any capacity; highest city references. Ernst Oelin, care Mrs. Steiner, 156 East 27th St.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—In private family; city or country; assist waiting; silver and gentlemen's clothes; city reference. Barry, care Healy, 306 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Strong; with family; understands handling of horses, cattle; does carpentering and other housework. Timm, 14 1st St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—By an expert accountant; 5 years with present employer; firm dissolves on the 15th; best references. Expert, Box 167, Times Office.

BOY, (16,) GERMAN-AMERICAN; INTELLIGENT, good penman, living with parents, wishes position in broker's office; best references. George Mueller, 160 2d St.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paperhanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th.

WATCHMAN.—Can give the very best of city reference. G. Meisner, Box 191, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—First-class chambermaid and waitress, with reference, Thursday between 10 and 12 A. M. 48 East 67th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 191 Times.

NOTICE
TO PRINTER.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[illegible]

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ HORKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along the said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

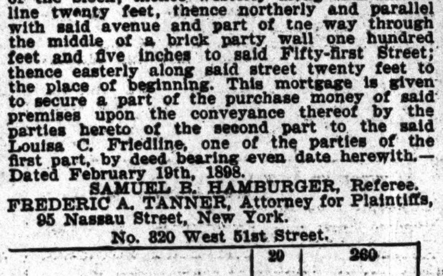
The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 28th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, February 14th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to March 15th, 1898, same hour and place. Dated New York, February 28th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FREDERIC A. TANNER and MARY A. TANNER, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1898, and entered in the New York County Clerk's office on the 19th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-first Street distant two hundred and sixty feet westerly from the Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue and part of the way through the middle of a brick party wall one hundred feet and five inches to said Fifty-first Street; thence easterly along said street twenty feet to the place of beginning. This mortgage is given to secure a part of the purchase money of said premises upon the conveyance thereof by the parties hereto of the second part to the said Louisa C. Friedline, one of the parties of the first part, by deed bearing even date herewith.—Dated February 19th, 1898.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
FREDERIC A. TANNER, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 95 Nassau Street, New York.

No. 320 West 51st Street.



The above is a diagram showing the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale. The amount of the plaintiffs' claim is approximately $15,500. The amount of taxes and assessments unpaid on said premises is approximately $550.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
f24-2awTh&M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 182 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 182 Nassau St., New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City.
j27-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Social obligations lead to the keeping of late hours. Dining is done at a time when the stomach should be at rest, and the food and drink are of a character so rich that digestive disorders are sure to follow. A brilliant and fashionable society woman of St. Louis recently said: "In consequence of late hours and late suppers I would often be possessed next day of that 'tired feeling' I have read so much about. Because I would not arise until late, my regular exercise was neglected, and I ate irregularly at home also. Eventually I developed a large sized case of indigestion, and, aside from the suffering it caused me, it rendered me, with my nervous temperament, exceedingly irritable. It was at my sister's suggestion that I tried Ripans Tabules, but they accomplished all I could have wished; and now, whenever I am feeling badly or have been irregular about my meals, I always take a Ripans and, as a result, I constantly enjoy the best of health."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

[illegible] ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, [illegible] Broadway, New York.
[illegible]

GREACEN, ROBERT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sophia Greacen and James P. Greacen, individually and as executrix and executor, respectively, of the last will and testament of Robert Greacen, deceased; Jane Smith, Margaret Hodge, (formerly Margaret Neal,) Margaret Greacen, (1,) Nathaniel Leeman, Jane Greacen, Margaret Greacen, (2,) Robert Greacen, John Greacen, (1,) James Greacen, Nathaniel Greacen, Margaret S. Irving, Isaac F. Irving, Jennie G. Irving, Elizabeth S. Irving, Robert W. Irving, Alice H. Irving, Annie M. Irving, Martha W. Moorhead, Margaret F. Moorhead, Jennie G. Moorhead, Jane Lowden, Martha Moorhead, Elizabeth Irving, Margaret Wilson, Ann Sophia Greacen, Robert J. Greacen, Jane Neal, the estate of James A. Irving, Robert S. Greacen, Samuel Greacen, Walter Greacen, Jeanette Greacen, and John Greacen, (2,) and to all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT GREACEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert A. Greacen, as executor of the last will and testament of said Robert Greacen, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said city and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
GEO. W. McADAM, Attorney for Executor, 90 West Broadway, N. Y.
ja27-1aw6wTh

JONES, MARY J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Josephine Coxe, executrix under the last will and testament of MARY J. JONES, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why you should not render and judicially settle your account of your proceedings as executrix under the last will and testament of Mary J. Jones, deceased, as prayed for in the annexed petition of Ida Fredricka Fraser, a legatee and heir at law of said deceased, bearing date December 30th, 1897 and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES M. FISK, Atty. for the Petitioner, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
j27-1aw6wTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898. —Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next. —Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
n25-1aw6mTh

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
s30-1aw6mTh

RANDOLPH EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and Peter Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, and Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f17—1aw6wTh

[illegible]

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City.
ja6-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y.
o21-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 181 Broadway, B. M., New York.
f24-1aw6wTh

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
n11-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM	Kais. W. d. G. Apr. 12, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse.......Thurs., Mch. 3, Noon
Bremen.......................Thurs., Mch. 31, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Saale....Mch. 5, 10 AM	Fulda..Mch. 26, 10 AM
Werra....Mch. 12, 10 AM	Ems......Apl. 2, 10 AM
Kai. Wm. II. Mh. 19, 10 AM	Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

Normannia, Mch. 24, 9 AM	Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 28, 9 AM	A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM

First Cabin, $75 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria...Mch. 5, 3 PM	Pennsylv'a, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Patria....Mch. 12, 8 AM	Palatia.....Apr. 9, 7 AM
Phoenicia..Mch. 19, 3 PM	Pretoria...Apr. 16, 2 PM

First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL......March 9	ST. PAUL.......March 30
ST. LOUIS.....March 16	ST. LOUIS........April 6
NEW YORK..March 23	PARIS..............April 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND...March 9	WESTERNLAND. Mar 23
KENSINGTON. March 16	SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon	Teutonic, April 6, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon	Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon	Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Gascogne....March 5	La Bourgogne....April 2
La Normandie. March 16	La Bretagne.......April 9
La Champagne. Mar. 26	La Normandie..April 16

Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria...March 5, Noon	Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
Lucania...Mch. 12, 8 AM	Aurania, Mch. 29, 10 AM
Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon	Umbria...April 2, 10 AM

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CHINA, via Honolulu........March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.............................April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu...........April 12, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.........April 21, 1 P. M.

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[illegible]

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, March 5, 10 A. M.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P.M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St. Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghampton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

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All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

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8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M. Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:35 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

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"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
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Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

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JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
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WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

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8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car, Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS, Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service, Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. CARTER

D. N. Carvalho, the Expert in Handwriting, Testifies to the Forgery of Signatures.

CAPTAIN'S SECRETARY ACCUSED

Alleged Simulated Signatures on Several Documents in the Case, Including Bills, Proposals, and a Bond.

The court-martial investigating the methods employed by Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, United States Army Engineers, in his work in the harbors in South Carolina and Georgia, held its second day's session yesterday in the board room in the Army Building, in Whitehall Street. The room was crowded with spectators, among whom were many army officers. The court was called to order by Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis shortly after 11 A. M.

Col. T. F. Barr, the Judge Advocate, offered in evidence vouchers for money paid to Anson W. Bangs for jetty work in Cumberland Sound in the latter part of 1894 and early part of 1895. Capt. Carter had supervision over this work. He also submitted the bonds for $500,000 of the Atlantic Contracting Company, which did the work in Savannah Harbor. The first witness called was Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer, who produced a number of checks drawn to the order of the Atlantic Contracting Company. Mr. Jordan identified the indorsements. The checks varied in amounts from $18 to $25,000.

Col. Barr then offered in evidence eleven original checks of Capt. Carter's identified at Savannah in place of the photographic copies of them placed in evidence before. F. P. Blair, one of Capt. Carter's attorneys, asked if there was anything on Check 222,434 to show that the cash was paid to William P. Gaynor, President of the Atlantic Contracting Company.

Mr. Jordan replied that there was a memorandum on the face of the check, showing that to be true.

Mr. Carvalho Called to the Stand.

David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, who had been employed by Col. Barr, was the next witness. He said that, acting under the instructions of Col. Barr, he had examined some of the documents in the case. The papers were shown to him, and he identified them. The documents contained a number of different handwritings, and Mr. Carvalho had arranged them in families—that is, placed them in groups containing the same handwriting. Where he had found handwritings that were simulated or forged, he had made photographic copies of them.

The witness produced a number of photographs, which were handed to the members of the court. The documents under consideration were specifications, proposals, and letters. The first photograph presented was that of the signature of Edward H. Gaynor, Treasurer of the Atlantic Contracting Company, to a receipt for money. Other photographs of the same signature were introduced. One of the papers, marked "Accounts of O. M. Carter," showed that $345,000 had been paid to the order of E. H. Gaynor of the Atlantic Contracting Company for jetty work in Cumberland Sound, and for meals. Another was for $280,000 for work in Savannah Harbor, and board and lodgings, paid by Capt. Carter to the Atlantic Contracting Company. Both were dated July 6, 1897.

Several letters that were addressed to Capt. Carter and signed by John F. Gaynor were also photographed. The articles of agreement between Capt. Carter and the Atlantic Contracting Company for jetty work in Cumberland Sound, and signed by Anson W. Bangs, were introduced, as were those between Capt. Carter and William H. Walsh for the same kind of work. One was dated 1891, and the other 1894. Two photographs containing fifteen signatures of E. H. Gaynor, Treasurer, to bills marked "approved" by O. M. Carter, were shown to the witness.

In regard to these, Mr. Carvalho said: "These fifteen signatures I believe to have been written by the same hand, but two signatures of 'E. H. Gaynor' to receipts, I am of the opinion were not written by the same person who wrote the name 'E. H. Gaynor' to the fifteen bills."

Mr. Carvalho said he believed the signature of E. H. Gaynor to a proposal and the same to a receipt for $230,749.90 were written by the same hand. "That signature to the receipt for $230,749.90 being acknowledged as genuine," he said, "I am forced to the conclusion that the other fifteen signatures to bills were forged. I have a photograph here of the signature of Michael A. Connolly, Commissioner, to a proposal. The signature being acknowledged as genuine, I am of the opinion that the hand that wrote it also wrote the fifteen signatures, 'E. H. Gaynor,' to the bills."

Mr. Connolly was Capt. Carter's private secretary, and also held the office of United States Commissioner at Savannah.

Other Documents Examined.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, at 12:30 Mr. Carvalho again took the stand. He was the last witness examined at yesterday's session. Photographs of letters signed by D. B. Green were introduced. Mr. Blair, for the defense, said that Capt. Carter admitted that they were written by Mr. Green, and he also admitted that a letter signed "John F. Gaynor" was written by D. B. Green.

Mr. Carvalho compared a photograph of a proposal signed "Anson M. Bangs, Sept. 24, 1894," with the admitted handwriting of Michael A. Connolly. "The writing on this page," said Mr. Carvalho, "is in my opinion in the hand of Michael A. Connolly, except the signature 'E. H. Gaynor,' which is genuine, and the figures. The signature 'Anson M. Bangs,' is in the handwriting of Connolly."

The signature "W. P. Gaynor" to another document, the witness declared, was in the handwriting of Michael A. Connolly. A proposal of "Edward H. Gaynor," dated Savannah, Mr. Carvalho said was in the handwriting of Connolly, as were the signatures "W. P. Gaynor" affixed to several other documents. The signature "William H. Walsh," indorsing a check, Mr. Carvalho said he believed was a forgery. The check purported to have been drawn by Capt. Carter. The witness would not say in whose handwriting the signature was, but he believed the body of the check was in that of John F. Gaynor. The check was dated at Savannah in 1892.

The signatures to the bond of $500,000, for the dredging contract given by the Atlantic Contracting Company, with W. P. Gaynor and John F. Gaynor as principals and Anson M. Bangs and Eugene Hughes as securities, Mr. Carvalho said were in the handwriting of Michael A. Connolly. The four signatures to the contract were said by Mr. Carvalho to have been forged by Connolly.

The court adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

CHANGE IN A PIANO CONCERN.

Charles Keidel Sells His Interest in William Knabe & Co.

The piano manufacturing company, William Knabe & Co., has reorganized. Charles Keidel, an original partner, has sold his interest for about $500,000 to Ernst and William Knabe, and is going to Europe to live. The change has been expected by musical people for some time, and did not cause much surprise in the trade.

Mr. Keidel is sixty-five years old, and was the first partner of the late Ernst Knabe, founder of the firm, whose sister he married. The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000. Of this Mr. Keidel owned about half. Ernst Knabe, who is now in this city, said in a statement to The Musical Courier that Mr. Keidel's first idea was to retire merely from active work by putting his son-in-law, James E. Healy, and his son, Charles Keidel, Jr., in as representatives, but that Mr. Healy's health failed, and young Mr. Keidel did not want to try it alone, so that his father decided to sell out his interest.

The company's headquarters are at Baltimore, and it is represented here at 148 Fifth Avenue. The new board of Directors consists of: Ernst Knabe, President; William Knabe, Secretary and Treasurer, and their cousins, E. T. and F. Riemann.

The Will of Charles H. Byrne.

The will of Charles H. Byrne, who up to the time of his death was President of the Brooklyn Ball Club, was filed for probate yesterday. It shows that aside from his interest in the baseball club, Byrne had no property. He leaves the eleven collateral trust notes and 309 shares of the capital stock of the club in equal shares to his brother and sister; also a claim for $2,000 for back salary. The stock and notes represent, it is said, almost the entire franchise of the club.

THE WORK OF MERCHANTS.

Association Members Responding Liberally with Contributions to Fight for New York Interests.

John C. Juhring, Vice President of the Merchants' Association, who was very active in the building up of that organization, is now stirring up his business associates to the necessity of contributing liberally to the funds required for carrying on the work. He received a letter from John J. Howe of the wholesale house of Adams & Howe, yesterday, inclosing a check and saying: "Here is my contribution to help the Merchants' Association fight for and protect New York interests. You ought to make a bid for the help of the real estate men and property owners. They are the men who will be largely benefited, for the reason that if you are successful in causing a large influx of buyers four times a year or more, it means an improvement in real estate values and a better demand for stores, lofts, and offices. A movement that will bring more buyers to this market is a matter that property owners ought to consider carefully."

The firm of Clark, Chapin & Bishnell, in sending a check to Mr. Juhring said: "We are inclined to think that there are some terminal charges in this port which might be revised to the advantage of the business of New York. It is reported that other Atlantic ports are using this method to divert the trade which would otherwise come here, and from what is published, we know that they have met with a large measure of success."

Rohe & Brother sent a contribution "to be used to fight the present and increasing discrimination in railroad rates against New York in favor of points further west."

The first series of conventions or meetings for merchants held by the association in this city terminated last Sunday, and the return limit on the tickets expired yesterday. The number of merchants who registered at the rooms of the association from the time these reduced rate tickets were sold up to yesterday was to 550. Of this number the association countersigned return certificates for 388, the balance representing persons who could not conclude their business in time to take advantage of the reduced rate on the way home. The association tried to get an extension of time for those coming a long distance, but the railroads refused to grant any more time than they were in the habit of granting for similar conventions or meetings held in inland cities.

The Merchants' Association of San Francisco will co-operate with the association in this city with a view of conducting a campaign for a reform in the United States Consular Service. The University of California has started a department called the College of Commerce, to instruct young men with an idea of fitting them for Consular service, and which includes the study of Oriental languages. President F. W. Dohrman of the San Francisco association, who has been commissioned to study the Consular Services of the leading European countries, particularly that of Germany, called at the rooms of the local association yesterday to talk over the details of the movement.

LEGAL NOTES.

Diversion of Promissory Note.—John J. Blair, in his suit against George Hagemeyer and others, has secured from the First Appellate Division a reversal of the judgment below, dismissing his complaint in an action on a promissory note for $7,500 made by George Hagemeyer & Sons, payable to the order of William H. Chew, and indorsed by him to Charles C. Cokefair. Pending the suit Hagemeyer & Sons made a general assignment to one Johnson, who intervened and interposed an answer alleging that the note sued upon was one of a series made by Hagemeyer & Sons to the order of Chew, and delivered without other consideration than for the purpose of having them discounted under agreement with Chew whereby the proceeds of the discounts were to be used in paying off and retiring other promissory notes which had theretofore been made by the firm of Chew & Eadie, which notes had belonged to and had been indorsed by Hagemeyer & Sons; also that Chew, without consideration, delivered the note in suit to Cokefair, and no part of the proceeds was applied as agreed; that the delivery to Cokefair was upon an unlawful and usurious agreement, and that the note was got by plaintiff under an usurious agreement with Cokefair. The dismissal of the complaint was on the ground that the note had been diverted, and that the plaintiff had failed to show that he was a holder in good faith and for value. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, holds that the decision below was manifestly wrong, as there was evidence to show that plaintiff was a bona fide holder for value; and even if the notes were diverted paper, it was incumbent upon defendants to show, under the circumstances, before recovery could be defeated, that plaintiff had notice that it was diverted paper, or that there was some clear evidence of bad faith in his taking this paper. (148 N. Y., 695; 150 id., 59.)

Alleged Factor's Lien.—On the trial at Special Term of a suit by John F. Spaulding and others against the American Wood Board Company, to enforce a factor's lien, the complaint was dismissed on the merits, and this decision has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiffs, who were agents for the sale of goods manufactured by the defendant, had two accounts on their books of their dealings with defendant—one of goods consigned directly to them, to be sold on commission, and another called the general account, which was of merchandise shipped and delivered by defendant to customers secured by plaintiffs. The defendant claimed that the goods in suit were sold to plaintiffs, and not consigned for sale. The court holds, by Justice Patterson, that a written agreement made between the parties, whereby defendant guaranteed the price of $50 per ton on stock the plaintiffs then had, and considered consigned, to be settled for by note, showed that plaintiffs became the owners of these goods; and whatever recourse they might have would be on the guarantee, after making a sale of the goods.

⁂

Injunction Depending on Nature of the Action.—James E. Sanders failed in his action against Emil Adler, in which he asked for an injunction under Section 603 of the Code, where the right to injunction depends upon the nature of the action. The First Appellate Division per curiam, affirming an order denying a motion for a new trial, holds: "In that case the facts must appear from the complaint, and no facts can be considered except such as are set out in the complaint. Facts alleged in an affidavit are not material, and cannot be considered unless they are alleged in the complaint. (Stull vs. Wisefall, 25 Hun., 1.) Unless a cause of action is set out in the complaint and an injunction is demanded as part of the relief sought, an injunction cannot be granted. (McHenry vs. Jewett, 90 N. Y., 58.) The complaint must therefore be presented when applying for injunction, and if he fails to present it, the plaintiff does not show that he is entitled to such relief. No complaint was presented here, and therefore the order denying injunction was correct."

⁂

Alleged Fraudulent Alteration of Contract.—The National Cash Register Company sued Leon C. Riggs, in the Sixth District Court, upon an alleged contract of conditional sale to him of one of its machines. By the contract set forth in the complaint, part of the price was to be paid by notes of $10 each, payable monthly. The answer alleged that it was expressly agreed that no notes were to be given by defendant, and that he signed the alleged contract in blank on the understanding that no notes were to be executed; but that afterward the contract was fraudulently altered and modified by inserting a provision in regard to notes. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Gildersleeve, has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the court had improperly excluded evidence offered by defendant that the contract put in evidence was not the contract he had executed. The court holds that a Justice of a District Court has ample power, at any time, before trial or during trial, to amend the pleadings if substantial justice would be promoted thereby, and it was wholly within the discretion of the Justice to refuse a proposed amendment, but suitors have a right to insist upon the exercise of this power in a proper case.

Mrs. Place Held for Grand Jury.

In the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mrs. Martha Place, who, it is alleged, killed her stepdaughter, Ida, and then, with an axe, assaulted her husband, William Place, in their home, in Hancock Street, a few weeks ago, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Magistrate Worth. An incident of the arraignment was the appearance in the courthouse of her husband. He is still very weak, and was at once taken into the Magistrate's private room, where he was kept. At no time did he meet his wife. Lawyers Newman and McSherry represented Mrs. Place. They waived examination [illegible]

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Controller Coler Explains the Delay in Paying Salaries in Manhattan and the Bronx.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS AROUSED

A Meeting to be Held by Them To-day—Their Hardships Make Them Desperate and Sharp Talk Is Expected.

Controller Coler yesterday gave out for publication the following statement to account for the delay in paying the salaries of the teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx:

"Pay rolls of the public school teachers of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the month of January have been retransmitted to the Finance Department for examination and audit.

"It appears that the contention of Commissioner Joseph J. Little of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, in which the Controller concurred, has been sustained, inasmuch as the schedule of salaries was not in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Education passed July 14, 1897, and which went into operation on Jan. 1, 1898.

"The Corporation Counsel, to whom the matter was referred, has rendered an opinion wherein the above has been adversely decided against the Board of Education.

"The first schedule submitted by the Board of Education to the finance department amounted to $329,413.48. The second schedule amounts to $327,973.02; deduction, $1,440.46."

It is not probable that the teachers will receive their delayed salaries until next week.

Controller Coler said that after next month there would be no delays in the paying of the teachers' salaries. "There may be some delay next month," he said, "until the estimate of the Board of Education is passed. The board met last week and adjourned for two weeks. No estimate has been put before the Board of Estimate yet, and it will take some time to pass upon it. Until the estimate is made there will be no authority for paying the salaries. After that, however, they will be paid regularly."

Mr. Coler said that while he wanted to pay everybody just as quickly as possible, the Finance Department would pay nothing, under any circumstances, unless the Corporation Counsel advised that the payment was legal.

A meeting of delegates from every school in Brooklyn has been called by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association to meet in Public School No. 15, at Schermerhorn Street and Third Avenue, to-day to consider the question of the salary hold-up. It is likely that some sharp talk will be heard regarding the delay in the payment of salaries, for the teachers are getting desperate. One sentence in the call for the meeting reads as follows: "Why men holding high offices in the school system and drawing large salaries should be paid earlier than women in lower positions and earning barely living salaries is a problem which may be solved at the meeting."

One feature of the situation which the teachers cannot understand, and which irritates them as much as anything else, is the frequent and utterly baseless announcement that they will be paid on a certain day. On Monday this was carried so far that it was announced that the money had been received and taken to Brooklyn, and that all that had to be done was to notify the teachers to come and get their salaries. This was untrue, like all the previous announcements. Secretary Brown of the School Board declared yesterday that he had received no money and referred questioners to Deputy Auditor McKinney. Mr. McKinney said he did not know anything about it. Another element in the panic now existing among Brooklyn teachers is the belief that even if they do get their money the same delay will occur when their February salaries become payable, which will be on March 15. The money now withheld is for January, and they have received nothing since Dec. 24.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx held its regular meeting at 146 Grand Street yesterday afternoon. President Hubbell announced that at their own request Commissioners Lee and Anderson had been permitted to change places, Mr. Lee taking Mr. Anderson's place on the Committee on Teachers, and the latter taking the former's place on the Committee on Special Schools.

Commissioner Little moved that the Borough Superintendent, who is now a member of the board, be permitted to sit with all committees, but not allowed to vote. The motion evoked some discussion and was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The board went into executive session after the routine business, to act on two reports laid over at the previous meeting. The report of the Committee on Instruction dismissing the appeal of Ida A. Everitt was affirmed. There was a long discussion over this case and that of the report of the same committee recommending the removal of Robert B. Keyser, assistant teacher in School No. 3. The report of the committee was affirmed in the latter case by a three-fourths vote.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BOARDS.

Duties and Powers of the Local Bodies and Borough Presidents Defined.

As soon as the regular meeting of the Board of Public Improvement was called to order yesterday, Commissioner Holohan announced that he had received an official opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen defining the duties of the Presidents of the boroughs, and of the Boards of Local Improvements. Mr. Whalen quoted at length from the charter and showed that the Presidents had nothing to do but to attend the meetings of the local boards, and that the local boards had practically no power to do anything but recommend or refuse to recommend local improvements. In summing up his opinion Mr. Whalen wrote:

1. The local boards are empowered, in all cases where the cost of the improvement is to be met in whole or in part by assessments upon the property benefited, to recommend improvements.
2. In case the recommendation of the local board is approved by the Board of Public Improvements the area of the assessment is limited to the local district.
3. Where the local boards refuse to recommend, as, for example, in cases where the assessments would be too great for the local district to bear, the Board of Public Improvements can initiate the proceedings and under Section 422 can "determine whether any, and, if any, what proportion of the cost and expense thereof shall be borne and paid by the City of New York, and the remainder of such cost and expense shall be assessed upon the property deemed to be benefited thereby."

President Grout of Brooklyn objected that under the charter Brooklyn has to bear one-third of the cost of its own paving, while like expenses in Manhattan and the Bronx are borne by the whole city. Mr. Holahan said that this was one of the pleasing inconsistencies of the charter for which there was no remedy except from the Legislature. Then jokingly he said: "If you Borough Presidents have nothing to do with your spare time you might amuse yourselves reindexing the charter. It's like a Chinese puzzle to me."

A letter was read from ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City offering, in the name of the Woodside Water Company, to supply the city with water free until May 1 and another from the Jamaica Water Company announcing itself ready to furnish 5,000,000 gallons of water daily to the Borough of Queens. President Bowler explained that the Woodside Company had been permanently enjoined from supplying water in Long Island City, and the whole matter was referred to the next meeting of the board for discussion.

At the request of Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department the board decided to recommend that the Sanitary Code be amended to make the penalty for mixing ashes and garbage from $1 to $10 instead of from $10 to $50. Mr. McCartney said the severity of the fine made Magistrates reluctant to convict.

Several communications regarding public improvements were read, and it was decided to ask the Municipal Assembly to authorize the laying of water mains in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and part of Amsterdam Avenue.

To Manage the Schools of Queens.

E. L. Stevens of the State Normal School at Jamaica, L. I., has been chosen Borough Superintendent of Schools of Queens by the borough School Board. The salary of the Superintendent was fixed at $5,000 a year. Superintendent John J. Chickering of the Flushing school was elected First Assistant Superintendent, and will receive a salary of $4,000 a year.

ROYAL
Baking
Powder
Absolutely Pure.

DELAY IN APPOINTMENTS.

Heads of Departments Embarrassed by the Lack of New Civil Service Rules.

The delay of the New York City Civil Service Board in agreeing upon rules that meet the approval of the State Board is causing considerable inconvenience to the heads of the different city departments. By the abolition of their offices or the reduction of their pay almost to a vanishing point, several hundred employes of the last administration have been discharged, and there is no one to do their work. All the departments are more or less hampered by the lack of men, and until the new civil service rules are adopted there is no way to appoint Tammany men to the places made vacant for them, and there is no intention apparent of appointing any others.

Under the law employes must be taken from the eligible lists, and the only eligible lists in force are those made up by Mayor Strong's Civil Service Board. The names on those lists are not the names wanted just now for the city pay rolls. Great reductions have been made in the forces of all the departments, and more are being announced daily. Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways has discharged more than 100 employes since he assumed office, and in the Health, Charities, and Correction Departments whole bureaus have been abolished. The Commissioners all declare the changes are made necessary by the shaving of their budgets by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, but it is certain that the work must be done by some one, and that when the new Civil Service Commission can make the eligible lists the men will be found to do it, and the money will be forthcoming to pay the men.

Superintendent Brady of the Department of Buildings yesterday announced the reduction of the salaries of ninety-seven employes. In some cases the reduction amounts to only $100 a year, while in others it amounts to five times that amount. None of the men appointed under the present administration is in the list of sufferers published in The City Record.

Another complication arising from the failure of the Civil Service Board to formulate its rules is presented by the law which permits heads of departments to make temporary appointments when no eligible list exists. There is, of course, no eligible list for many of the new places created by the new charter, and the Commissioners and others have made many temporary appointments. These appointments are good for thirty days, and it is a question that has not been legally decided whether the appointees can be temporarily reappointed. The law says that at the expiration of the term for which they were appointed the appointees must pass an examination or the heads of the departments must apply for an eligible list.

The thirty-day appointments made by Mayor Van Wyck's heads of departments are now beginning to expire. The officers of the Civil Service Reform Association have served notice on the Controller that they are prepared to prosecute him if he pays the salary of any person appointed in violation of the civil service law. Some of those appointed temporarily have been reappointed temporarily for another thirty days. They will hold their places and trust to Providence for their pay. They asked Mr. Coler if he would approve their pay rolls, and he said he would cross that bridge when he came to it.

Long-Dormant Conscience Aroused.

This communication was forwarded from the Treasurer of the Board of Education to Controller Coler yesterday, with the three silver quarters inclosed: "While a member of Grammar School No. 22, a number of years ago, I purloined two or three writing books. Accept the inclosed amount as payment for the same." The letter was addressed to the Treasurer of the Board of Education. It was in a woman's handwriting, was dated Brooklyn, Feb. 12, and was signed "Brooklynite." The money will be credited to the Conscience Fund in the City Treasury.

Much Money for Little Work.

Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, reported yesterday that during the last week he had lighted four new lamps, relighted two lamps, discontinued nine lamps, removed fourteen lamp posts, reset five lamp posts, straightened three lamp posts, refitted one column, releaded one column, relitted five service pipes, refitted five stand pipes, appointed three cleaners, reinstated four cleaners, and drawn on the Controller for the sum of $21,116.58.

ACCUSED OF STEALING SILVER.

A Steamer's Carpenter Held by Commissioner Shields—Wine Missed and Dollars Gone.

Christian Evansen, a Norwegian, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stealing champagne from the Ward Line steamer Concho. Another charge will probably be brought against him of stealing 1,000 Mexican silver dollars from the steamer. The point was raised that the theft of the champagne was alleged to have been committed on the high seas, and that it was therefore a case for the Federal courts. The Magistrate agreed that he had no jurisdiction, and discharged the prisoner. Evansen was immediately rearrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields. The Commissioner held him in $1,200 bail for the Grand Jury.

The steamer Concho arrived in this port Dec. 6 last with a large consignment of Mexican silver dollars to bullion dealers in this city. The dollars were packed in kegs. When one of the kegs was opened it was discovered that the 1,000 dollars it had contained had been stolen. On the steamer's next trip out she carried a consignment of champagne for a state dinner at Vera Cruz. At Havana it was discovered that some of the bottles were missing. Evansen was the ship's carpenter, and several champagne bottles were found in his stateroom. When he was searched, a belt was found around his waist containing nearly $500. It was also learned that he had sent $700 to Norway.

A CROKER RELIC IN CITY HALL.

Box That Belonged to the Tammany Chief's Father Found.

While Janitor Keese and his assistants were clearing out the old record room in the City Hall yesterday they found a strong box or medicine chest of E. C. Croker, Richard Croker's father, under a pile of old documents. The box is of oak, 18 by 12 by 6 inches, bound with brass and lined with red velvet. The only thing in it was a piece of red sealing wax. The name "E. C. Croker" is engraved on a brass plate on the lid.

The box was brought from Ireland by E. C. Croker, who was a veterinary surgeon, in 1846. When he died it came into the possession of George Croker, who was a clerk in the City Hall, and who died a few weeks ago. It will be sent to Richard Croker.

Mrs. Annie Braun Acquitted.

Mrs. Annie Braun was yesterday acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of having murdered her son Charles, for which she has been on trial for several days in the Kings County Court. Mrs. Braun is the woman who last Summer took her two children into a drug store in Brooklyn and attempted to poison them by putting paris green into soda water which she purchased for them and herself. She tried to end her own life by the same means. Two clerks by prompt action saved her life and that of her eldest boy. All three were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where Charles died shortly afterward. Mrs. Braun left a note at the time implying that she had been deserted, did not want to live any longer, and wanted to take her two boys with her.

Stern Bros
To-day on 3d Floor
Special Sale of
Tambour Muslin Sash Curtains, 75c to $2.25 pr.
One-half Regular Prices
Ruffled Net Curtains
with lace insertions and edgings, $1.75 pr.
French Tapestry Curtains, $7.75 pr.
Regular price $12.50
West 23d St.

THE DISABLED LA CHAMPAGNE.

More of Her Passengers Reach Here—Repairs Likely to be Made in Halifax.

About thirty additional passengers of the disabled French Liner La Champagne arrived here yesterday afternoon from Halifax. A few came on the limited express train from Boston, which reached the Grand Central Station at 3 o'clock. Others got in an hour and a half later. There were few persons to meet them.

The steerage passengers of La Champagne were allowed to land yesterday in Halifax under the inspection of a United States Commissioner of Immigration, Peter Laird. The larger number went to their various destinations throughout Canada and the Northwest. Those destined for New York were placed in special cars for Boston, where they will arrive to-day. They will come here by the Fall River steamer which arrives here to-morrow morning.

Agent Bocande of the French Line said yesterday that the freight is being taken from La Champagne and transferred to a Halifax steamer for shipment to this city. It is probable that the disabled steamer will undergo repairs at Halifax, where the dock facilities are good. New sections of shafting and other spare parts of machinery to be used in the repairs will be shipped from Havre on La Normandie. Agent Bocande stated that Capt. Poirot would not make his official report to the French Consul in New York, as he had already appeared before the Consul at Halifax.

A detailed report to the agent here for transmission to the company's home office is expected, but has not been received. The contents of the document, Agent Bocande said, would not be made public.

It was said yesterday that the sailors of La Champagne who were picked up half dead from exposure after having drifted in an open boat for many days in search of succor for their vessel, were doing well at the hospital, and would soon be able to leave the institution. The subscription started at the Hotel Martin on Tuesday for the benefit of the men has already reached $550, and it is expected to grow to $1,000. A suitable souvenir will be given to Third Officer Unsworth, who was in command, but the bulk of the money will go to the nine seamen, who are more in need of money than their gallant leader.

A COSTLY OLD MILK CAN.

Isaac Berkner Has Had It for Years, but May Have to Pay $50 for Keeping It.

Isaac Berkner, a cigar manufacturer of 71 Fourth Avenue, called upon Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday afternoon and told him that he thought an attempt had been made to extort money from him illegally. Berkner said that recently an Inspector of Milk Cans found in his possession a can bearing another man's name, and that the Inspector informed him that having the can in his possession was contrary to law, and demanded $50 from him. Berkner refused to pay the money, and the next day he received a letter, which read as follows:

"On the 26th day of February, 1898, a certain milk can was found in your possession at 71 Fourth Avenue, contrary to Chapter 376 of the Laws of 1896, making you liable to a penalty of $50. As attorney for the owner of said milk can, I must ask you to call immediately and pay said penalty, or I shall be compelled to place the matter in suit, which will, of course, involve additional expense to you.

"Trusting that such a step will not be necessary, I remain, yours truly,

"JOS. J. MYERS."

Myers's letter head showed that he was an attorney and counselor at law, at 229 Broadway.

"I called on this lawyer," said Berkner, "and he told me if I didn't pay the fine he would have me hauled way up into Orange County. The milk can they speak of was given to me eighteen years ago, and the man who gave it to me died ten years ago. It is full of holes, and is worth about 5 cents. I've used it for years to keep tobacco in."

Mr. Unger investigated the case, and found that there really was such a law as Myers mentioned on the statute books for the protection of milk dealers. He told Berkner that, although the law was absurd, he could see no way out of the difficulty but for him to pay the penalty demanded.

RAINY DAY CLUB HAS A TALK.

The Speakers Tell Tales About the American Woman.

"The Prudence and Extravagance of the American Woman" was the subject of the discussion at the Rainy Day Club yesterday. The various speakers decided that she is extravagant with time, money, and physical force, but mentally she is far in advance of the women of other countries.

"If women stop to ask why they are extravagant," said Mrs. Almon Hensley, "will they answer that it is duty or because other people are doing it, because their social position demands it, or because they are trying to get happiness out of something? They are looking this way and that for happiness, which is only to be found within themselves."

"My experience with children," said Mrs. Woodward, who was introduced as an able kindergartner, "leads me to think that one serious form of extravagance is to be found in parents. They insist before all things that their children shall be taught to read, and then they do not care what they read. It seems to me sometimes that they give a child a book to get rid of it.

"It reminds me of a story told by Dr. Lyman Abbott of a very small boy who was asked to say grace. Folding his hands, he said: 'Help us, Lord, to take small mouthfuls and chew slowly.' This prayer might be recommended to American parents."

WENT OVERBOARD FOR A DRINK.

A Thirsty Sailor Who Asked for Whisky Was Thankful for Gin.

As the British bark Wolfe, Capt. McDonald, bound for Adelaide, Australia, reached Staten Island on her way out of the harbor yesterday in tow of the tug William E. Ferguson, one of her crew, Carl Johansen, became possessed of a violent thirst. He made his way aft and asked Capt. McDonald for a drink of whisky. The request was refused. Johansen explained that on the evening before he had been telling his friends on shore good-bye, and that as a result he seemed to be on fire within. The Captain refused to listen to him and ordered him forward. Johansen sprang upon the starboard rail.

"Well, if you won't give me a drink, I'll have to go ashore and get one," he cried, and jumped overboard. After a great deal of shouting and excitement the tug cast off her tow and picked up the thirst-ridden Johansen and he was put aboard the bark again. He was almost exhausted by his exertions and the icy coldness of the water. He was carried below and three drinks of gin were administered to revive him.

"Thanks, Captain," said Johansen, feebly, as he smacked his lips after the third drink. "I called for whisky, but I guess gin will do."

If tired of Winter things, now's your chance; Spring is holding high carnival here.
Last Spring's overcoats, long or short; black or brown.
Men's, $10; young men's, $8.
Last Spring's odd coats, vests and trousers; may match and may not; $5, $1.50 and $3.50.
Rogers, Peet & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SISTERS IN A LAWSUIT.

Mrs. Burns Claims that Mrs. Mullin Has Unlawfully Deprived Her of More Than $10,000.

Mrs. Agnes E. Burns, a school teacher, brought suit yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Stover against her sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Mullin, for the recovery of $10,895.48, which she alleges represents her whole salary as school teacher from 1876 to 1890, and which amount she advanced to her father during that time to enable him to pay off mortgages, taxes, and other incumbrances upon property owned by him. She says that her father died in 1891, leaving all his property to her mother, Agnes G. Golden, and that the latter had, prior to her death, in 1897, conveyed the greater amount of the real estate to the defendant for a consideration of $1, which deed was obtained through fraud and undue influence. She asks that the sum claimed, with interest, be declared a lien on the property, and the deed conveying the lands to her sister be set aside. Mrs. Golden, in her will, after setting forth that the plaintiff had been an undutiful daughter, left her $5,000 on condition that she would not contest the will.

The defendant denies the allegations of fraud, and claims that the salary paid over to her father by the plaintiff was under an agreement to pay $10 a week for her board, lodging, and washing, and $5 a week each for the support of two children which were born to her. Mrs. Mullin says the plaintiff carried out the agreement until 1888, and makes a counter claim for the amount due from 1888 until she left the house in 1891. Frank A. Burns, the husband of the plaintiff, testified as to an agreement which had been made, whereby the property was to be held as security for the money advanced. Other witnesses said they had often heard Golden say that he could not have held his real estate but for the assistance rendered by his daughter. The case will be continued to-day.

EPIDEMIC IN A KINDERGARTEN.

Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough Raging on the West Side.

Many parents of the west side are alarmed over an epidemic of scarlet fever and whooping cough that has come into their midst.

The Kindergarten of St. Agnes's Chapel, 121 West Ninety-first Street, of which Miss Talbot is Principal, is almost suspended. Out of the sixty children in the kindergarten proper, twenty-five have the whooping cough, and fifteen more are in bed with the scarlet fever. Out of the seventy-eight in the primary class, fifteen are out with one or the other of the maladies. There have been no fatalities yet.

WOULD FIGHT ON RIGHT SIDE.

A German Applicant for Naturalization Papers Gets Them.

A fine-looking German, whose name is withheld, appeared before Judge Hudspeth at Jersey City yesterday and asked to be naturalized. He was asked which side he would fight on in the event of a war between the United States and Germany. Drawing himself up and slapping his right arm with his left hand, he replied: "I would fight on that side. I always fight on that side."

Seeing that he had failed to grasp the question, the court interpreter was called and the same query was put to the applicant in German. He gave the same answer, seeming to be surprised that there should be any need to ask the question a second time. Then the purport of the query was explained to him. He laughed at his own blunder and said that when he became a citizen of the United States he would fight for his adopted country, no matter what country she might be at war with. He received his papers.

A CAKE WALK IN A CHURCH.

Universalists in Jersey City Contest After an Entertainment.

A cake walk was the closing feature of an entertainment given on Tuesday night for the benefit of the First Universalist Church of Jersey City. The affair took place in the vestry room of the church at Summit Avenue and Ivy Place.

When the walk was proposed about all the young people in the church signified their intention to participate, but when the piano started up no one took the floor. Finally, after it began to appear that the affair would be a failure, James Wooley and Miss Leona Jackson, both members of prominent families, took the floor. The ice broken, five more couples were soon in line, but no others would follow. Mr. Wooley and Miss Jackson were picked for winners from the start. They had evidently practiced, and might even have taken lessons, so well did they go through the fancy movements and swing themselves about the floor.

The other participants were Isaac Van Saun and Miss Ida May Demarest, James Pierson and Miss Bertie Kipp, William Cole and Miss Fannie Berrian, Mr. Vile and Mrs. Stanley, and Leonard Goodward and Miss Florence Brooks. After a little while the walk narrowed down to a contest between Mr. Wooley and Miss Jackson and Mr. Goodward and Miss Brooks. A few more turns left the first-named couple alone. They were applauded as they made a final tour of the room and did some of their best walking of the evening.

Planning for Charter Day.

The Banquet Committee of the Citizens' General Committee on the celebration of Charter Day met yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and organized by electing Eugene Van Schaick Chairman and Allan Macnaughtan Secretary. The other members present were ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, Dr. James W. McLane, Col. William E. Van Wyck, Vernon M. Davis, George A. Kessler, and Frederick Goodwin. The committee decided to have committees of three on arrangements and on menu, to be appointed by the Chairman. The Reception Committee of the Charter Day Celebration met last night in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. R. A. C. Smith was elected permanent Chairman and J. W. Taffen Secretary. The Chairman was authorized to appoint such committees as he deems proper.

W. K. Richardson Discharged.

William K. Richardson, the insurance broker of 34 Pine Street, was discharged by Magistrate Pool yesterday in the Centre Street Court, where he was arraigned for grand larceny on complaint of Tarrant & Co., druggists, of 278 Greenwich Street. Mr. Richardson was arrested on Jan. 27 last, accused of appropriating money paid him by Tarrant & Co. to be used as payment of insurance premiums. Counsel for both sides stated to the Magistrate that they had agreed that the case was one for civil rather than criminal procedure.

Mrs. Shepard Sued for $5,000.

Papers were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court in a suit for $5,000 damages brought by Mrs. Susan Brady against Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in slipping and falling on the sidewalk in front of Mrs. Shepard's home last December. The walk, it is alleged, was not properly cleaned.

DALY'S [illegible]
Every Ev'g [illegible] MISS ADA REHAN
as PEGGY, in Wycherley's THE COUNTRY GIRL
preceded by the Japanese [illegible] LILLI TSE.
Combination of delightful comedy and fascinating [illegible]
MATINEES SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY.

Daly's BURTON HOLMES LECTURES
"Yellowstone National Park"
To-day at 11, To-m'w at 4, Sat. [illegible]
Motion Pictures of Falls and Geysers in action. Res. sts. $1.50 & $1. [illegible]
Mon. 11, Tues. 3, Wed. 11, Oases of Algerian Sahara.

MAINE CONCERT
AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL
FRIDAY EVENING AT 9 P. M.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OUR HEROES KILLED ON THE "MAINE."
Given under the auspices of a Committee of Patronesses and the direction of Carl Loewenstein.
MR. SEIDL AND HIS GRAND ORCHESTRA.
ORATION BY CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Orchestra chairs, $3.00; Boxes, (6 seats,) $30.00. To be had at Tyson's theatre ticket offices, Schuberth's, 23 Union Square; Ruliman's, 111 Broadway; at the office of Carl Loewenstein, 274 West 33d Street, and at box office Astoria Hotel evening of concert.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. at 8:15. [illegible] Daniel Frohman.......Manager. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat'y, 2.
SECOND MONTH.........of.........THE
Tree of Knowledge.
Next Mon. at 11, Serviss Illustrated Lectures. Mon., Spain; Tues., 11, Peter the Great; Wed., 11, Greece.
Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide Adelaide Next Tues. 2:30, Beethoven concert and the play of "Adelaide" with David Bispham, Julie Opp, etc. Marguerite Hall and Am. Orchestra.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
23D ST. The talented and beautiful actress
CORA TANNER,
assisted by Louis F. Massen, in "Drifting Apart"; Leonidas' CATS and DOGS; FRED ELDRIDGE, J. K. EMMET and ANNA [illegible] LAND, La PETITE ADELAIDE SMITH and CAMPBELL; forty other stars.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66TH STREET, NEAR COLUMBUS AVENUE.
International Hockey Matches to-morrow night, 8:15 o'clock.
VICTORIAS—Champions of Canada,
vs.
NEW YORK A. C.—Champions of United States.

American 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. [illegible] Evenings at 8:15. Mats. at 2. Johann Strauss's
3d month Castle Sq. Opera Co. GYPSY BARON.
All seats 25 50 75. SAT. MAT 25 & 50
Next week [illegible]

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58th & 3d Av.
MINNIE SELIGMAN,
In "Comedy and Tragedy," JOHN W. RANSONE, Patrice; Favor & Sinclair, 15 others, and the GREAT BIOGRAPH.
Afts., 15 & 25c. Evegs., 25 & 50c.

THE MAINE.
Her Model, official pictures, and everything to illustrate her before and since the explosion. SAILORS on Guard.
SUBWAY PLAISANCE
and fifty shows and features at the
TRAVELERS' FAIR.
Open daily, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S. EVGS., 8:20. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2.
MR. JOHN DREW,
ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
FREELAND LENTEN LECTURES
Mornings and Afternoons, March 7th to 10th.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. TO-NIGHT, MARCH 3d, 10th Anniversary Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman. BROADWAY THEATRE. Souvenirs. Reg. Prices.
MATINEE MUSICALES. Friday, March 4th, 2:30. Raoul Pugno, recital. Also Mrs. Grenville Snelling & Paul Willard. Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and $1.00.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:25. Matinée, 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
WM. H. Crane Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A Virginia Courtship.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:15

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN.
Res. seats $2, $1.50, and $1, at Schuberth's and at Carnegie Hall.

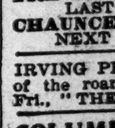
EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY and other Cinematograph Views. Lenten Matinée at 3; Evenings, 8.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission 50c. Matinée Saturday.
CHARMION—JULIE MACKEY,
ROGER BROS, and 15 other Big Acts.
March 7, CHIRGWIN, the White-Eyed Kaffir.

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30 Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH!
Preceded nightly, 8:30, Mats., 2:15.
ANNIE RUSSELL. In Her Great Success, DANGERFIELD '95.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
"You get tired laughing."

5TH AV. Theatre, B'way & 28th St.
DE WOLF HOPPER LAST 4 TIMES IN N. Y. CITY in EL CAPITAN, with the great 7th Regt. Band. March 14th, ret. of Modjeska.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
FEAST OF FASCINATING FEATURES.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.

HARLEM Opera House. LILLIAN RUSSELL, DELLA FOX, JEFF D'ANGELIS. The Wedding Day.
Next Week—The Heart of Maryland, with Mrs. LESLIE CARTER.

MANHATTAN Broadway and 33d St.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinées Wed. and Sat.
Sunday Eve. Innes's Military Band.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A beautiful story with magnificent effects.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Special matinee to-day in aid of Fresh Air Fund. John Drew, Isabel Irving, Henry Miller, De Wolf Hopper, Rose Coghlan, Elsie De Wolfe, Daniel Harkins, George Stern, and others will appear.

TO-NIGHT CARNEGIE HALL. Sat. Mat. and Friday Night at 8:15.
Esther Lyons, first woman to cross Chilkoot Pass.
147 Views. Placer Mine in full Operation. Prices, 25, 50, 75 & $1. KLONDIKE

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK Last Nights
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. SWEET INNISCARRA.
NEXT WEEK—IN GAY NEW YORK.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. LAST WEEK of the roaring farce "LODGE BRETHREN." Fri., "THE BAT." ½ prices with Julia Kopacsy.

COLUMBUS. PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.
Next Week—Andrew Mack in the Irish Gentleman.

Grand Opr. House, 23d & 8th Av. Mat. Sat.
TO-NIGHT—UNDER THE RED ROBE.
Next w'k, Elita Proctor Otis, "Oliver Twist."

The Big Beauty Show! CASINO! MATINEE SATURDAY! LOUIS MANN, CLARA LIPMAN. Telephone Girl.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WHITNEY OPERA CO. A Normandy Wedding.